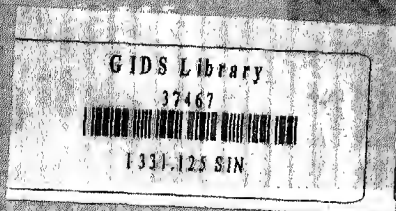
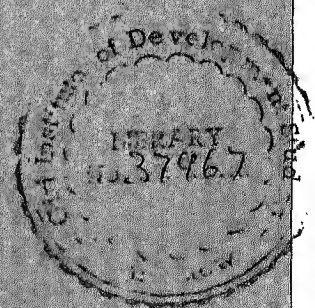


**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN FOR
GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED
DISTRICTS OF EASTERN U.P.**

Action Plan Chandauli District



I
331.125
SIN



A.R. SINGH
FAHIMUDDIN

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
SECTOR O, ALIGANJ HOUSING SCHEME
LUCKNOW 226 024**

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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN
FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH
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DISTRICTS OF EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH**

Vol.II.1

**Action Plan
Chandauli District**

**A. K. SINGH
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**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
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LUCKNOW 226 024**

October 2006

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चयनित जिलों
में सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण और
खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से
स्वरोजगार के सृजन हेतु
कार्य-योजना

[प्रशासकीय सारांश]

(जिला-चंदौली)

ए०के० सिंह
फहीमुद्दीन

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान
सेक्टर-ओ, अलीगंज हाउसिंग स्कीम
लखनऊ-226024

जुलाई-2006

चंदौली जिले में ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार-सृजन हेतु कार्य-योजना

1. भूमिका :

चंदौली जिले में लोगों के रोजगार का मुख्य आधार कृषि है। तथापि वर्तमान स्तर में कृषि क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त रोजगार-सृजन सम्भव नहीं है। उपेक्षित पड़े वृहद् औद्योगिक इकाइयों की रोजगार-सृजन क्षमता भी नगण्य है। वृद्धिमान कार्य-शक्ति को पर्याप्त रोजगार मुहैया कराने में अपर्याप्त विकसित लघु एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग भी सक्षम नहीं है। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को वेतन आधारित रोजगार प्रदान करने वाला कोई सम्भाव्य क्षेत्र भी अब तक विकसित नहीं किया जा सका है। उपरोक्त सन्दर्भ में वृहद् स्तर पर स्वरोजगार सृजन हेतु एक कार्य योजना अपेक्षित है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन इसी से संबद्ध है।

2. चंदौली जिले में सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग :

चंदौली जिले में अधिकांश उद्योग ग्रामोद्योग ही हैं, जो सामान्यतः कम निवेश और घरेलू श्रम के उपयोग से गृह-उद्यमों के रूप में चलाये जाते हैं। इनके उत्पाद स्थानीय मांग की पूर्ति करते हैं और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था से गहन जुड़ाव रखते हैं। इस प्रकार के उद्योगों के विकास की उत्कट सम्भावना है।

सरकारी एजेंसियों/बैंकों ने चंदौली जिले के लिए सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की वृहद् सूची तैयार की है। जैसे जिला उद्योग केन्द्र द्वारा लघु औद्योगिक इकाइयों और 'खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड' द्वारा ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन का प्रयास, जो कि किसी जिले में इस तरह की क्रियाओं की मांग को सम्भाव्यता के दृष्टि में रखे बिना विकसित की जा सकती है।

उपरोक्त कमियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अपने अध्ययन में हमने सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की पहचान का आधार विभिन्न ग्रामोद्योगों हेतु लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं को बनाया है।

प्राथमिक आंकड़ा संग्रहण में प्राप्त चंदौली जिले के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास खण्डों के लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर चिन्हित किये गये ग्रामोद्योग को निम्नांकित तालिका-1 के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया गया है :

तालिका-1 चंदौली जिले में चिन्हित किये गये सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की सूची

खादी एवं गोमोद्योग	क्रसं०	
	1.	कारपेट/दरी
	2.	सिले सिलाये वस्त्र
	3.	विद्युत सज्जा/टेन्ट हाउस
	4.	उर्वरक की दुकान
	5.	आटो रिपेयरिंग
	6.	चावल मिल
	7.	आटा मिल/चक्की
	8.	अगरबत्ती
	9.	बिस्कुट फैक्ट्री
	10.	फर्नीचर निर्माण
	11.	दर्जीगिरी
	12.	मोती की माला
	13.	वर्कशॉप
	14.	सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन
	15.	मोमबत्ती बनाना
	16.	खाद्य सामग्री की पैकिंग
	17.	मिठाई की दुकान
	18.	पावरलूम
	19.	मधुमक्खी पालन
	20.	विद्युत पंखा
	21.	रिक्शा
	22.	सेवा
	23.	साबुन फैक्ट्री
	24.	चूड़ी बनाना
	25.	दियासलाई बनाना
अन्य आर्थिक क्रियायें	1.	सामान्य दुकान
	2.	मुर्गी पालन
	3.	डेरी फार्म
	4.	बकरी पालन
	5.	टैक्सी
	6.	हार्डवेयर
	7.	मत्स्य पालन
	8.	सुअर-पालन
	9.	दवाखाना
	10.	अनाज का व्यापार
	11.	प्रिन्टिंग वर्क
	12.	पुस्तक की दुकान

2.1 सम्भाव्य उद्योगों को चुनने के कारण :

सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार लगभग 87% उत्तरदाताओं ने अच्छी आय को और 85% उत्तरदाताओं ने सरल-विपणन को उद्योग विशेष को चुनने के कारण के रूप में बतलाया है। 79% लोगों ने कच्चे माल को व 5% लोगों ने सरल वित्तीयन को किसी उद्योग को चुनने का मुख्य कारण बतलाया है। उद्योग विशेष सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कार्य कौशल के ज्ञान को लगभग 6% उत्तरदाताओं ने उस उद्योग को चुनने के कारण के रूप में बताया है।

‘अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधियों’ के लिए प्राथमिकता की तुलना में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के उद्योगों के मामलों में यह पाया गया है कि अच्छी आय, सरल विपणन और कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता इन उद्योगों को चुनने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत महत्वपूर्ण कारण रहें हैं।

2.2 चंदौली जिले में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों की सम्भाव्यता :

बहुसंख्यक उत्तरदाताओं ने विविध कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी है। उन्होंने इन उद्योगों को चुनने का मूल कारण कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता को माना है।

2.3 चंदौली जिले में पशुपालन :

कृषि के बाद दूसरी सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक क्रिया पशुपालन चंदौली जिले में पर्याप्त विकसित है। इनमें दुधारु पशुओं की संख्या बहुतायत में है। तथापि अब तक डेयरी विकास परियोजनाएं अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं दे सकी है। क्योंकि ग्रामीण आबादी को रोजगार सुलभ कराने में यह सेक्टर एक महत्वपूर्ण व सक्षम स्रोत है, अतएव इस सेक्टर द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का शीघ्र समाधान किया जाना चाहिए।

2.4 चंदौली जिले में खादी इकाइयों की प्रगति :

खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, लखनऊ द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार, चंदौली जनपद में केवल एक संघ/समिति खादी उत्पादन में संलग्न थी। इनका कुल उत्पादन मूल्य 2.20 लाख रु० और कुल बिक्री कीमत 3.30 लाख रु० थी। जिले में खादी सेक्टर ने 133 लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया था। फील्ड सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार जिले में खादी के विकास की तीव्र सम्भाव्यता है।

2.5 विभिन्न विकास खण्डों में ग्रामोद्योग की योजना :

सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों की पहचान के बाद यह तय किया गया है कि चंदौली जनपद के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास खण्डों में विभिन्न सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की कितनी इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जाय। इस आधार पर, चंदौली जिले के तीन नक्सल प्रभावित विकास-खण्डों में कुल मिलाकर 1067 इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। इसके तहत, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के इकाइयों की संख्या 215 और 'अन्य आर्थिक क्रियाओं' के अन्तर्गत इकाइयों की संख्या 852 आ रही है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि वर्ष 2006-07 की अवधि में खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड प्रति विकास खण्ड लगभग 72 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन करेगा। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की विगत उपलब्धियों के मद्देनजर यह संख्या तर्कसंगत प्रतीत हो रही है।

क्र सं०	खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग	स्थापित किये जाने वाले की संख्या	अनुमानित निवेश	अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन
1.	कारपेट / दरी	22	33.51	88
2.	सिले सिलाये वस्त्र	21	25.20	105
3.	विद्युत सज्जा / टेन्ट हाउस	0	0.00	0
4.	डर्वरक की दुकान	5	7.0	10
5.	टाटो रिपेयरिंग	6	6.90	18
6.	चावल मिल	10	40.30	210
7.	आटा मिल / चक्की	15	22.50	90
8.	मोमबत्ती	03	4.50	6
9.	बिस्कुट फैक्ट्री	1	1.75	6
10.	फर्नीचर निर्माण	20	10.00	80
11.	दर्जीगिरी	4	1.20	32
12.	मोती की माला	33	8.25	66
13.	वर्कशाप	5	17.50	20
14.	मधुमक्खी पालन	3	1.80	12
15.	रिक्शा	9	0.90	27
16.	सेवा	8	4.80	32
17.	साबुन उद्योग	10	4.20	30
18.	दियासलाई बनाना	5	2.00	15
19.	खाद्य सामग्री की पैकिंग	7	8.40	28
20.	अगरबत्ती	6	5.40	30
21.	पावरलूम	5	21.50	15

22.	सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन	1	0.30	2
23.	विद्युत पंखा	5	6.50	15
24.	चूड़ी	7	19.83	35
25.	मिठाई उत्पादन	4	2.40	16
	योग	215	260.64	988
	अन्य आर्थिक क्रियायें			
1.	सामान्य दुकान	53	42.40	159
2.	मुर्गी पालन	118	83.46	1180
3.	डेयरी फार्म	565	516.70	4520
4.	बकरी पालन	48	345.54	288
5.	टैक्सी	5	13.50	10
6.	हार्डवेयर	5	4.00	50
7.	मत्स्य पालन	26	44.77	156
8.	सुअर पालन	50.49	9.9	176
9.	दवाखाना	2	3.80	8
10.	अनाज का व्यापार	3	6.00	9
11.	प्रिन्टिंग कार्य	1	1.60	5
12.	पुस्तक की दुकान	2	1.80	4
	योग	850	1114.06	65.65
	कुल योग	1067	1375.70	7557

2.6 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से रोजगार-सृजन :

विविध ग्रामोद्योग को स्थापित करने की हमारी प्रस्तावित योजना से लगभग 7557 लोगों को वर्ष 2006-07 में रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा।

2.7 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं :

चंदौली जिले में प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन हेतु कुल अनुमानित वित्तीय आवश्यकता 13.76 करोड़ रु० की है। यह आंकलन 'सम्भाव्यता-युक्त ऋण योजना' के प्रक्षेपित अनुमानों पर आधारित है।

2.8 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता :

ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता। चंदौली जनपद में भी इन उद्योगों को लोगों द्वारा चुनने का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है इनके

लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर सुलभ कच्चे माल। सर्वेक्षण से स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों को इस जनपद में कच्चे माल की किसी समस्या का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

2.9 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों के विपणन के विषय में उत्तरदाताओं के विचार :

विपणन की संभावना के बिना किसी भी उद्योग का अस्तित्व कठिन हो जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुसंख्यक उत्तरदाताओं ने सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों की समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में विपणन की अच्छी संभावना व्यक्त की है। स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य उद्योग अधिकांशतः स्थानीय मांगों की पूर्ति करेंगे।

2.10 कार्यकौशल के प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता :

लोगों द्वारा वांछित ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए तकनीकी कार्यकौशल आवश्यक है। किन्तु इस हेतु चंदौली जिले में प्रशिक्षण की आधारभूत संरचना अपर्याप्त है। जनपद में केवल तीन 'औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान' हैं। जनपद में एक पॉलीटेक्निक भी है। जिले में अन्य प्रमुख तकनीकी संस्थान हैं— राष्ट्रीय हैण्डलूम तकनीकी संस्थान, बुनकर सहायता केन्द्र, उद्यमिता विकास संस्थान। निम्नांकित नये ट्रेडों को भी कार्यकौशल विकास कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए

- कृषि उपकरणों का उत्पादन व मरम्मत
- बेकरी
- दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण
- खाद्य प्रसंस्करण
- रूप सज्जा
- कम्प्यूटर हार्डवेयर/सॉफ्टवेयर
- बढईगिरी
- मोबाइल फोन रिपेयरिंग
- छपाई (मुद्रण)
- फोटोग्राफी और वीडियोग्राफी
- शहद—उत्पादन तकनीकी
- खादी
- औषधीय पौधों की खेती व प्रसंस्करण

इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण कारीगरों के सहायतार्थ कुछ 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्र' विकसित किये जायें। इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों की भूमिका ऐसे केन्द्रीय कारक की हो, जो

कारीगरों के लिए कच्चे माल प्राप्त करने, उत्पादों के डिजाइन तैयार करने और उनके विपणन में सहायक हो सकें। क्योंकि कारीगर अपने दम पर इनकी स्थापना नहीं कर सकते, अतः इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों का विकास स्व-सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए स्व-सहायता समूहों को एकल अनुदान उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।

2.11 आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता और अंतराल :

चंदौली जिले में आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता व आवश्यकता के बीच एक चौड़ी खाई है। इस खाई को पाटने के लिए निम्नांकित कदम सुझाये गये हैं:

कृषि सेक्टर में :

1. ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास हेतु इनको मंडी परिषद से संयुक्त किया जाय।
2. आर. आई. डी. एफ./पी. एम. जी. एस. वाई के कोषों का उपयोग करके शीतगृहों व ग्रामीण गोदामों का निर्माण किया जाये।

पशुपालन सेक्टर में :

1. निजी दुग्ध एकत्रीकरण एजेंसियों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय।
2. कृत्रिम गर्भाधान हेतु 'बैफ' की सहायता ली जाय।

ग्रामोद्योगों के क्षेत्र में :

1. कृषि, वन और खनिज आधारित औद्योगिक गुच्छ (क्लस्टर) चकिया व नौगढ़ में विकसित किये जाये।
2. जागरूकता व कार्य कौशल विकास हेतु प्रशिक्षण के उपाय किये जाये।

2.12 कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति :

इस प्रकार उपरोक्त कार्यायोजना के आधार पर चंदौली जनपद में ग्रामोद्योगों की लगभग 1000 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन किया जा सकता है। इसके अंतर्गत कुल 7500 लोगों के लिए रोजगार सृजित होगा। इसके लिए वित्तीय आवश्यकता कुल 13.76 करोड़ रु० की होगी। यह अनुमान वर्ष 2006-07 के लिए है। 'उ० प्र० सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति, 2003' के सुझावों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आगामी वर्षों के लिए इन अनुमानों में 10% से 15% की वार्षिक

वृद्धि की जा सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड व जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के गहन प्रयासों से जनपद में ग्रामोद्योगों को आसानी से संवर्द्धित किया जा सकता है क्योंकि जिले में आधारभूत संरचनाओं की विद्यमानता कमोवेश प्रदेश के आनुपातिक ही हैं। कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति के अंतर्गत निम्नांकित बिन्दुओं को दृष्टिगत रखना चाहिए :

- ◆ विकास का एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाना चाहिए। कृषि, पशुपालन और गैर-कृषि श्रमिक क्रियाओं के विकास को साथ-साथ लिया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ बैंकों द्वारा बिना बिघन-बाधा के ग्रामोद्योग हेतु ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आईटीआई में ट्रेडों व सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। ग्रामीण कारीगरों हेतु लघु अवधि के पाठ्यक्रमों को तैयार किया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ ग्रामीण कारीगरों के सहायतार्थ गैर सरकारी संगठनों, व्यक्तिगत कारीगरों व निजी सेक्टर को शामिल करके 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' को विकसित किया जाना चाहिए। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों के स्थापनार्थ एकल-अनुदान उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए।
- ◆ उन सेक्टरों के विकास के लिए जो कि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के मातहत नहीं है, ग्रामीण विभाग व विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित यू० पी० डी० ए० एस० पी० और पी० ए० सी० टी० जैसे कार्यक्रमों के मध्य सम्मेलन की आवश्यकता है।
- ◆ खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को भी अम्बर चरखा पर खादी कताई को लोकप्रिय बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें ग्रामीण आबादी को अल्पकालिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की बड़ी संभावना निहित है। चंदौली जिले के कुछ निश्चित क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की खादी कताई लोकप्रिय हो चुकी है।
- ◆ स्वसहायता समूहों का निर्माण करके, इनके द्वारा गैर सरकारी संगठनों के सहयोग से खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड सम्बन्धी उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में लेने की सम्भावना ढूंढी जानी चाहिए।
- ◆ इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड अभिप्रेक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, बैंकों व निजी सेक्टर से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके और सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों को विकसित करके समुचित योजना के साथ यहां चिन्हित किये गये क्रियाओं को अपनायें।

चंदौली जनपद में, वृहद रोजगार सृजन हेतु ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास की प्रस्तावित कार्य-योजना के सफल कार्यान्वयन हेतु खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के अधिकारियों की इसके प्रति प्रतिबद्धता अपरिहार्य है।

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

I. Introduction

Of late naxalite activities have been growing in different areas of the country. According to the 2004-2005 Annual Report of the Ministry of Home affairs, at present 76 districts in 9 states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are inflicted with Naxalism. Naxalism finds acceptance in these areas because of extreme poverty, landlessness, unemployment, failure of the state in terms of providing access to basic human needs and atrocities by the dominant groups as well as security forces and forest officials. In other words, the development process has failed to benefit the most deprived sections of the people.

In view of the growing menace of Naxalite activities in different parts of the country, a meeting of the Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of the Naxalite affected states was held on 19 September, 2005. It was noted in the meeting that the problem of Naxalism has to be addressed by accelerating socio-economic development of the affected areas along with effective and sustained police action against the Naxal violence. The central government has decided to allocate an amount of Rs. 2 crores per annum per Naxalite affected districts for development activities.

There is, thus, a clear recognition of the fact that the problem of Naxalism and rural violence cannot be treated merely as a law and order problem and it should be seen essentially as a developmental problem. Therefore, a strategy for accelerating socio-economic economic development has to be adopted for areas affected by Naxalism so as to generate gainful employment activities for the unemployed youth to wean them away from the path of violence and unlawful activities. Apart from development of infrastructure in these regions and provision of basic human needs of the people, better access to land and forest resources, the strategy has to lay emphasis on diversification of the rural economy through promotion of rural industries and services.

II. Role of Rural Industries

India lives in villages, as 80 per cent of its population is rural. A large percentage (nearly 70 per cent) still depends upon agriculture and allied activities. The increasing number of the people cannot be absorbed in the agricultural sector. The modern industrial sector due to its

capital-intensive nature is unable to generate employment on a large scale. Hence, rural industrialisation has to be promoted as an important development strategy for rural development in terms of income and employment generation and poverty alleviation. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had visualised the development of village industries as an important tool for promoting a self-reliant rural economy and decentralised process of growth.

Promotion of village and khadi industries needs support as these industries:

- Provide high employment per unit of capital
- Offer self employment opportunities
- Check migration from rural to urban areas
- Use simple technology
- Preserve traditional skills and craftsmanship
- Utilise local resources
- Are environment friendly

Cottage and village industries are defined to include the following type of units:

- Which are located in rural areas outside municipal limits having population less than 20,000 people.
- Provide employment to at least one person on every capital investment of Rs. 50,000/-
- Fall within the categories of scheduled Village Industries.

Khadi and village industries cover varied type of manufacturing and service activities.

These have been grouped in seven categories as shown below:

GROUP I:	Mineral Based Industry e.g. : Cottage Pottery Industry, Manufacturing of Bangles, Lime Stone and Lime Paints Pigments etc.
GROUP II:	Forest Based Industry e.g. Hand Made Paper, Gums & Resins, Cane and Bamboo work, Collection and processing of herbal products etc.
GROUP III:	Agro Based and Food Industry e.g. Processing & Packing of Cereals, Pulses, spices, Fruits & Vegetable preservation, Palm Gur etc.
GROUP IV:	Polymer and Chemical Based Industry e.g. Cottage Soap Industry, Rubber goods, Flaying & Curing of hides, Rexin, PVC, Essential Oils, Detergent Washing Powder, etc.
GROUP V:	Engineering and Non Conventional Energy e.g. Carpentry, Black smithy, Manufacture of paper pins, Clips, Safety pins, Stove pins, Utensils, aluminum Products, Electronics items etc.
GROUP VI:	Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi) e.g. Manufacturing of Lok Vastra Clothing, Hosiery, Tailoring and preparation of Readymade Garments, Surgical Bandages, Toys and Doll making etc.
GROUP VII:	Service Industry e.g. Laundry, Barber, Plumbing, Tyre Vulcanising, Battery Charging etc.

III. U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted under the Legislation No. 10 A, 1960 as consultative Board to promote Khadi and Rural industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thereafter, an amendment was made in 1966 in the original legislation, which empowered the Board to implement all schemes of Khadi and village industries. Thereafter, the Khadi and Village Industries Board were constituted as an autonomous institution and in April 1967, all schemes implemented by the Directorate of Industries for the development of Khadi and Village Industries were transferred to the Board.

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board (UPKVIB) is charged with the mission of promoting rural industrialisation in U.P. through development of Cottage and Village Industries with a view to create employment opportunities in rural areas by:

- Creating opportunities of self-employment and imparting training
- Using traditional artisan skills
- Developing appropriate technology, products and processes devising effective marketing strategies to market the output.

In its operation, the Board:

- Identifies and selects potential entrepreneurs
- Provides them motivational and skill training
- Makes available financial resources on easy terms
- Guides entrepreneurs in establishing their ventures
- Provides marketing linkages and export opportunities

At present, the U.P Khadi and Village Industries Board are implementing the following two schemes:

1. Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna:

The Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna was started by the Board from 1 April, 2005 in whole of the Uttar Pradesh to deal with the problem of rising employment in rural areas, and to check the migration of labour and educated youths from rural areas,. Under the scheme, loan amount up to Rs. 5.00 lakh is arranged through banks. The entrepreneur has to pay only 4 percent rate of interest on the borrowed amount and the balance amount of interest is paid by the government of Uttar Pradesh directly to the bank. Under the scheme, industrial activities recognized by the Board are provided support. The projects are to be in line with the guidelines of the NABARD. The project based on local resources, needs and skill are considered for support under the scheme.

2. Margin Money scheme:

Under the scheme, loan is arranged for project costing up to the maximum of Rs. 25 lakh. 25 percent margin money is provided to projects costing up to Rs. 10 lakh. For project costing between Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, share of margin money is reduced to 10 percent. The general categories of entrepreneurs/institutions/societies are required to arrange 10 percent of project cost by themselves as margin money. The entrepreneurs belonging to weaker section, SC/ST, OBC, women, handicapped, ex-service men, minorities and of hill areas have been placed under the special category. These entrepreneurs are provided 30 percent margin money on the project costing Rs. 10 lakh. They will have to invest 5 percent of total project cost as their own share capital. The project costing beyond Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh, 10 percent margin money is provided.

IV. The Proposed Study

It is in the above background that this study has been undertake to conduct a socio-economic survey of households and prepare an action plan for promoting employment through Khadi and Villages industries for the six selected districts of East U.P., which have been affected by the problem of Naxalism in the recent years.

The problem of naxalite activity covers 37 blocks, spread over six districts of the eastern region as per details given below:

Districts	Number of Blocks
Chandauli	3
Sonbhadra	6
Mirzapur	4
Ghazipur	5
Ballia	13
Deoria	6

A total number of 634 villages are identified as affected by the problem of naxalite activities, out of which 332 villages have been identified as highly sensitive, 190 villages as sensitive and 112 villages as partially sensitive.

V. Objectives

Promotion of employment opportunities in general and self-employment in particular is urgently needed in these districts to deal with the situation. The proposed study is an attempt in this direction.

The objectives of the study include the following:

1. To analyze the present socio-economic conditions in the study area with the help of primary and secondary data.
2. To analyze the socio-economic profile of the households.
3. To identify the resource potential and suitable economic activities, which may be promoted in the study area?
4. To identify the gaps in infrastructure for the development of the identified economic activities.
5. To identify the youths who are willing to take up self-employment activities.
6. Prepare an action plan for promotion of Khadi and Village industries.

VI. The Study Area

Eastern U.P. is among the most backward regions of the state in terms of the socio-economic indicators of development. The region is predominantly agricultural with little diversification of economic activities. Economic progress of the region has been slow and employment opportunities are limited. The region consequently faces the problem of distress migration in search of employment to distant places in the country and even outside. The problem of un-employment among educated youth has emerged as a major problem of the region leading to social unrest.

Table 1 presents select indicators of socio-economic development in the six districts selected for the study. The density of population is extremely high in Ghazipur, Deoria and Ballia districts in comparison with the state. However, Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra have lower population density. These districts fall in the dry plateau region and are resource poor with limited irrigation facilities. Land distribution is highly unequal. Urbanisation ratios are extremely low in all the districts. As a result pressure on land is high. A very high proportion of holdings belong to the category of marginal and small holdings, but proportion of area under these holdings is relatively low. The districts are marked by low income levels and high poverty ratios. Population below poverty line has been found to be more than 34 percent in these six districts.

Worker population ratio is quite low in all the districts-around one-third or lower. The percentage of main workers to total workers is lower in these districts as compared to the state. On the other and, share of marginal workers is very high. This indicates that opportunities of full time employment are low in the region and a substantial number of workers find employment for less than six months in a year.

A very small number of workers are in the non-agricultural sector except in Sonbhadra district, where Rihand and Obra Power Plant are located. The number of workers in registered

factories per lakh of population ranges between 52 in Ghazipur to 150 in Deoria district against the figure of 469 for the state. Per capita value of industrial production is nominal except in Sonbhadra.

Literacy level in these districts is low, generally between 50 and 60 percent. Medical facilities are also poorly developed. Infrastructure is poorly developed.

Table 1: Development Indicators in the Study Districts

Items	Chandauli	Sonbhadra	Mirzapur	Ghazipur	Deoria	Ballia	U.P.
Density per km. (No)	642	216	468	903	1077	923	689
% of urban population in total population	--	13.4	13.8	7.4	7.3	9.9	19.8
Literacy %	61.11	49.96	56.10	60.06	59.84	58.88	57.36
% of SC population in total population	--	42.5	25.9	20.6	15.6	14.7	21.0
% of marginal & Small holdings (No.)	---	80.86	87.55	91.60	95.09	92.21	90.07
% of area under marginal & Small holdings	---	50.34	21.17	25.25	19.47	26.97	29.77
% of BPL families (1998-99)	34.70	54.66	40.62	36.24	33.54	39.85	36.94
No. of allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
No. of beds in allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	23	29	33	24	33	35	47
No. of maternity & child welfare Centres per lakh population	--	9	16	15	14	15	13
Length of Pucca roads per lakh of population (km.)	--	141.87	191.69	501.63	429.94	479.70	352.94
Per capita consumption of electricity (KV)	--	303.1	131.1	102.6	55.3	78.0	163.1
% of electricity consumed in industry to total electricity consumed	--	81.1	15.3	9.8	8.7	12.0	22.3
% of net irrigated area to net sown area	91.7	25.2	60.4	77.4	71.3	72.5	68.6
Per capita production of Foodgrain (kg.)	340.60	196.93	222.77	244.65	222.69	233.53	258.06
Worker Population Ratio %	32.18	36.76	33.80	31.27	28.34	28.86	32.51
No. of workers employed in registered factories per lakh population	--	940	74	52	150	110	469
Per capita value of industrial output (Rs.)	--	7070	424	72	272	132	1727
Per capita gross value of agricultural produce (Rs.)	--	1779	2110	2361	2151	2105	2872

Source: *District Level Development Indicators, 2000*, State Planning Institute, Department of Planning, Government of U.P.

VII. Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The socio-economic conditions in the six selected districts have been analysed first with the help of the secondary data from Census and other official publications. This has been supplemented by household survey on the sample basis. Detailed information on the socio-economic conditions of the households, with focus on unemployed youth in the age group of 18-35 years, has been analysed. A detailed household schedule was devised for this purpose, covering basic information on socio-economic

status of the household including ownership of land and other assets, employment profile, literacy level, traditional skills, etc. The attitude and willingness of unemployed youth to take up different types of activities in the KVI sector have also probed through the questionnaire.

Availability of local resources and skills for different types of industries which can be promoted in the area have been probed through available secondary information and discussions with local people and officials of Industries Department, KVIB, NABARD and banks, peoples' representatives and other knowledgeable persons.

On the basis of the above information, village industries, which are suitable for development in the region, have been identified. An action plan for developing Khadi and Village industries in the region has been prepared. All the possibilities to develop rural industries for-mass employment generation have been analysed.

VIII. Proposed Sample Design

The study has covered 50 per cent of the blocks in the six affected districts of East U.P. From each Block five villages having a concentration of rural industries and better potential of development were selected for primary survey on the basis of discussion with local officials. From each selected village, 25 households were selected through random sampling. Thus, the sample design of the study is as follows:

Districts	Naxal Infected Blocks	No. of Sample Blocks	No. of Sample Villages	No. of Selected Households
Chandauli	3	2	10	250
Sonbhadra	6	3	15	375
Mirzapur	4	2	10	250
Ghazipur	5	3	15	375
Ballia	13	7	35	875
Deoria	6	3	15	375
Total	37	20	100	2500

IX. Reports of the Study

As mentioned in the objectives, the report of the study has been prepared in two volumes. Volume-I analyses the socio-economic development status of households and profile of the youth (age 18-35 years) on the basis of primary data collected in sample districts. The volume-II deals with socio-economic and industrial development status of the concerned districts based on the secondary data. This volume also presents an Action Plan for the development of rural industries for each district. Separate reports have been prepared for all the districts. The present report presents the action plan for Ballia district.

CHAPTER II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF CHANDAULI DISTRICT

I. Introduction

Chandauli district, with an area of 2484 Sq. Kms., forms part of the Eastern Region of State. The district is one of the extremely backward districts not only in the state but in the country as well. The district lies on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The district is divided into 17 blocks covering 1792 villages. High and increasing population pressure, subsistence oriented agriculture dominated by small size land holdings, near absence of industries, inadequacy of economic and social infrastructure are the crucial factors responsible for the backwardness of the district. The socio-economic development status of the district is briefly discussed below.

II. Population Pressure and Growth

The district is facing a high and increasing population pressure. Table 1 presents the major population characteristics of Chandauli district vis-à-vis the state. Population of Chandauli district rose from 12.75 lakh in 1991 to 16.43 lakh in 2000-01. The decadal growth of population in the district during 1991-2001 was 28.90 percent against the increase of 25.88 percent at the state level. The population pressure is comparatively lower in the district as compared to the state. Thus, the density of population in the district was of 647 persons per sq. kms. in 2001 census as compared to the figure of 690 persons per sq. kms. at the state level. The size of households is larger in the district at 7 persons than the state average of 6.5 persons. However, the sex ratio is relatively better in Chandauli district than in the state. There were 922 females per 1000 males in the district in 2001 in comparison with 898 females at the state level. The proportion of scheduled castes population in total population of the district was 24.3 per cent, which was higher than that in the state (21.15).

Urbanisation levels in the district are extremely low. Only 10.60 percent population in the district lives in urban areas against 20.78 percent in the state. Literacy rates in the district are better than the average of state. 74 percent males and 44 percent of females of the district are literate. The worker-population ratio of Chandauli district is 32.10 percent, lower than the figure of 32.51 percent at the state level.

Table 1: Characteristics of Population in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Sl. No.	Items	Chandauli District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Size of Households	7.00	6.50
2.	Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	28.90	25.88
2.	Density of Population (per Km.)	647	690
3.	Sex Ratio	922	898
4.	Percentage of SC/ST population	24.3	21.15
5.	Percentage of Urban Population	10.6	20.78
6.	Literacy Rate:		
	Male	74.00	68.80
	Female	44.10	42.20
	Total	59.70	56.20
7.	Worker Population Ratio (%)	32.10	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

III. Employment Structure and Growth

Agriculture is the major source of employment in Chandauli district as well as in the state. However, its importance is much more in the district than in the state. As per Census 1991, 6.96 per cent workers in the district were employed in the industrial sector, while 7.75 percent workers in the state were engaged in this sector (Table 2). Services provided employment to 14.90 percent workers in the district against the figure of 18.01 per cent for the state.

Table 2: Industrial Structure of Workforce in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

S. No.	Industrial Category	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh.
1	Cultivator	39.42	53.26
2	Agriculture Labour	36.54	18.94
3	Animal Husbandry/ forestry /Plantation	0.63	0.72
4	Mining	0.23	0.08
5	Household Industry	3.45	2.41
6	Non- Household Industry	3.51	5.34
7	Construction	1.32	1.24
8	Trade and Commerce	4.67	6.17
9	Transport and Communication	3.86	1.86
10	Other Workers	6.37	9.98
	Total Main Workers	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

A striking feature of growth rate of workers during this period is that the number of main workers (i.e. those who get employment for more than 183 days in a year) has been negative by 13.62 percent in Chandauli district. On the other hand, there has been a phenomenal growth of 358.55 percent of marginal workers in the district (i.e. who get employment for less than 183 days in a year). The number of workers who were engaged as main agricultural workers in the district has experienced a negative growth of 34.56 percent during 1991-2001. Thus, a pattern is emerging whereby the availability of full time work is declining in the district forcing people to take up part time activities mostly in the low paid informal sector. This is indicative of the distress phenomenon in the area.

Table 3: Growth of Main and Marginal Workers in Chandauli District

Category	1991	2001	% Change
Main Workers	393557	339953	-13.62
Marginal Workers	40929	187680	358.55
Total Workers	434486	527633	21.44

IV. Unemployment

Direct information on unemployment situation is not available for the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district as told by the district officials.

V. Agriculture

An overwhelming proportion of population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. The situation has led to the greater use of land for agriculture in the district without increasing its intensification equally. Majority of land holdings are marginal and small. Consequently, the agriculture remains subsistence oriented and is marked by low productivity levels and lack of crop diversification. The main features of agriculture in the district are briefly discussed below.

V.1 Land Use Pattern

Land use pattern in the district is given in Table 4. The area under forest is quite high in the district (30.59 percent) as against the state. (6.97 percent) district has been denuded of its forest wealth. Almost one-tenth of the area is under fallow land. Although 72 per cent of area is irrigated, cropping intensity is quite low. Only 43 per cent of cropped area is under double cropping. The data showed a higher proportion of area under irrigation and flood in the district. The level of commercialisation of agriculture had been poor in the district in comparison with the state. Around 7.5 per cent area is subject to recurrent floods.

Table 4: Land Use Pattern in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of Forest Area	30.59	6.97
2.	Percentage of Culturable Waste	0.66	2.07
3.	Percentage of Fallow land	3.49	7.75
4.	Percentage of land unsuitable for cultivation	1.36	2.37
5.	Percentage of land put to non-agricultural Uses	9.04	10.54
6.	Percentage of Pasture land	0.01	0.28
7.	Percentage of area under orchards, trees, etc.	0.55	1.44
8.	Percentage of net area sown	54.30	68.58
9.	Percentage of area sown more than once	41.96	68.58
10.	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown	90.97	68.58
11.	Percentage of area affected by floods	1.74	6.23

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Chandauli.

IV.3 Cropping Pattern

The subsistence nature of agriculture in Chandauli district is evident from its cropping pattern (Table 5). Foodgrain crops accounted for more than 92 percent of the gross cropped area (GCA) in the district as compared to 85 percent of GCA at the state level. With in the food crops, cultivation of cereals was predominant. The area under cereals was 82.07 percent in the district while it was 73.24 percent at the state level. Wheat and rice are the major crops of the district accounting for 39 and 33 per cent of GCA. About 10 percent of GCA was under pulses. Among the commercial crop, 2.5 per cent of GCA was under sugarcane and 2.01 percent under potato. This indicates the vast scope of agricultural diversification that exists in Chandauli district.

Table 5: Cropping Pattern in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh: 2003-04
(Percentage to Gross Cropped Area)

Sl. No.	Crop	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Paddy	45.64	23.10
2.	Wheat	38.38	40.62
3.	Barley	0.40	1.07
4.	Jowar	0.29	1.19
5.	Bajra	1.52	3.68
6.	Maize	0.06	3.45
7.	Other Cereals	0.01	0.10
8.	Total Cereals	86.29	73.24
9.	Urd	0.04	2.03
10.	Moong	0.03	0.25
11.	Arhar	1.14	1.58
12.	Gram	0.96	3.78
13.	Other Pulses	7.20	4.05
14.	Total Pulses	9.37	11.71
14.	Total Foodgrain	95.66	84.95
15.	Sugarcane	0.39	9.52
16.	Potato	0.40	1.95
17.	Gross Cropped Area	100.00	100.00

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Chandauli

IV.4 Productivity of Major Crops

The backward status of agriculture in the district is reflected from the study of comparative yield levels of important crops in the district vis-à-vis the state. Productivity of all major crops is much lower in Chandauli district as compared to the state as a whole (Table 6). This reflects the poor capacity of the farmers to invest in agricultural inputs.

Table 6: Productivity of Major Crops in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh: 2002-03

Sl. No.	Crops	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Wheat	14.47	25.91
2.	Rice	25.37	18.41
3.	Potato	200.53	231.99
4.	Oilseeds	2.99	8.71
5.	Sugarcane	386.08	562.82

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Chandauli

V. Livestock Population

There is a sizeable number of livestock population in Chandauli district and number of milch cattle was also substantial (Table 7). Among other livestock, goats and poultry are found in large numbers. This suggests that the district has good potential of developing the animal husbandry and related activities. However, most of the livestock is of non-descript type with low productivity.

Table 7: Livestock in Chandauli District, 2003

Sl. No.	Type of Animals	Numbers	No. per 100 hectare of NSA
1.	Drought Animals		
	Bullock	28714	20.89
	Buffaloes	877	0.64
2.	Milch Animals		
	Cow	63764	46.40
	Buffalo	74599	54.28
3.	Young Stock		
	Cattle	68087	49.54
	Buffalo	54548	39.69
4.	Others		
	Sheep	23929	17.41
	Goat	89805	65.35
	Horse	398	0.29
	Pig	10680	7.77
	Other animals	2776	2.02
	Total Livestock.	418177	304.29
	Poultry Birds	201995	146.98

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Chandauli.

VI. Industrial Development

Chandauli is one of the industrially most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. There is virtually an absence of industrial activity in the district. The district does not possess forest nor mineral resources. The base of other resources is also poor and agriculture could not break from its subsistence syndrome. Therefore, industrial development based on the local resources could not happen while public sector investment also remained elusive from the district. The near absence of modern industry in the district is evident from the fact that there are 0.30 registered factories per lakh of population in the district against the average of 5.40 in the state and the per capita value of industrial output is only Rs. 72 in the district as against 2811 in the state (Table 8). Number of workers in factories per lakh of population in the district is only one-tenth of the state average. The data available from the District Industries Centre showed that out of 33 registered factories, located in the district, only 27 were working, employing 1700 workers.

Table 8: Indicators of Industrial Development in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh
1.	No. of industrial areas per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.06	0.08
2.	No. of industrial estates per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.00	0.15
3.	No. of registered factories per lakh of population (2002-03)	8.03	5.40
4.	No. of functional factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	1.10	5.70
5.	No. of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	89	261
6.	Per Capita value of industrial production (2000-01)	930	2811

Source: State Planning Institute, U.P., District-wise indicators of Development, 2001.

Small scale industries (SSI) also could not develop in the district on a large scale. In the year 2004, there were 105 small scale units in the district. These comprised 35 engineering units, 8 chemical units, 32 handicraft units and 30 units of other types. Only 301 persons were employed in these units. The promotion of different units by KVIB has also been poor. The data showed that during 2001-02 to 2003-04 only 49 units were assisted by the KVIB in the district providing employment to only 177 persons.

VII. Economic Infrastructure

The district is lagging behind in infrastructural development (Table 9). Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population was found to be lower in Chandauli district as compared to the state. However, length of total pucca road per lakh of population

was found to be higher in the district than the state. The per capita consumption of electricity was far lower in the district in comparison with the state. The availability of postal facilities was better in the district while the number of private and public phone connections per lakh of population were lesser in the district in comparison with the state. Though number of banks per lakh of population was 6.08 in the district and 4.94 at the average of the state, but the credit deposit ratio was only 17.12 in the district as against 36.98 in the state as a whole. This indicates the low demand for credit in the district due to its overall backwardness and lack of industrialization.

Table 9: Infrastructure Indicators in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population (2003-04)	81.13	68.13
2.	Length of total pucca road per lakh of population (2000-01)	90.71	79.17
3.	Per capita consumption of electricity in KWH (2000-01)	231.20	183.30
4.	Number of post offices per lakh of population (2003-04)	10.06	10.08
6.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population (2003-04)	749	1647
7.	Number of PCO's per lakh of population (2003-04)	63	53
8.	Bank offices per lakh of population (2003-04)	4	5
9.	Credit Deposit ratio (2005)	33.24	36.98

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Chandauli

VIII. Rural Infrastructure

In terms of the availability of rural infrastructure Chandauli district compares favorably with the average of the state (Table 10). However, the level of facilities is far from adequate. Only 32 per cent villages in the districts are connected by pucca road. Around 80 per cent of the villages in the district are electrified. The number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. of area is only 0.34 in Chandauli district. The number of livestock development centers/hospitals during 2003-04, number of cooperative marketing societies, number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of population and number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown during 2000-01 was found to be marginally higher in the district than in the state. The number of cooperative marketing centers per lakh hectare of net area sown was only 10.90 in the district against the state average of 22.14.

Table 10: Rural Infrastructure in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of villages connected with pucca road (2003-04)	29.33	49.00
2.	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages (2003-04)	53.50	58.80
3.	Number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. (2000-01)	0.00	0.36
4.	Number of livestock development centers/hospital per lakh of population (2003-04)	2.18	2.46
5.	Number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.16	0.14
6.	Number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	5.06	4.58
7.	Number of cooperative marketing Centers per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	1.15	2.23
8.	Number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	NA	1.52

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Chandauli.

IX. Social Infrastructure

The availability of education infrastructure shows a better picture of Chandauli district when compared with the state level (Table 11).

Table 11: Educational Infrastructure in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh, 2003-04

Sl. No.	Items	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of primary schools per lakh of population	56.81	56.87
2.	Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	20.41	13.70
3.	Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population	5.58	7.07
4.	Number of primary schools per 100 sq. km.	39.77	41.36
5.	Number of secondary schools per 100 sq. km.	14.29	9.96
6.	Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	63	55
7.	Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	69	35

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Chandauli.

In terms of health facilities also the district is more or less at par with the state average (Table 12).

Table 12: Health Infrastructure in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	2.36	3.06
2.	Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	18.97	31.83
3.	Number of Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	1.78	1.26
4.	Number of beds in Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	6.96	5.85
5.	Number of primary health centers per lakh of population	1.72	2.44
6.	Number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population	14.37	12.72

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Chandauli.

X. Income and Poverty Levels

The impact of agricultural and industrial backwardness in Chandauli district has reflected on the per capita value of gross domestic product. The per capita Net domestic Product in 2003-04 was Rs. 3633 in Chandauli district, which was less than two-third of the state average (Rs. 6570).

Table13 : Total and Per capita Net District Domestic Product in Chandauli
(At 1993-94 Prices)

Sl. No.	Year	Total NDDP (Rs. Crores)	Per Capita NDDP (Rs.)
1.	1993-94	733.61	3072
2.	2003-04	1046.24	3633
3.	Compound annual growth rate during 1993-94 to 2003-04 (%)	3.61	1.69

Source: 1. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Chandauli

2. Directorate of Rural Development, Govt. of U.P.

Due to the high population pressure combined with low level of development and high proportion of marginal farmers and landless laborers poverty ratios are expectedly high in the district. According to the Survey of the Rural Development Department the percentage of BPL families was around 40 percent in Chandauli district, while the same was 37 percent at the state level.

XII. Conclusion

To sum up the major conclusions it may be observed that the socio-economic profile of Chandauli district presents a very gloomy picture. The district is facing extremely high and increasing population pressure. Urbanisation levels in the district are extremely low. Agriculture which is the main stay of the economy is caught in a subsistence syndrome dominated by foodgrain crops and is marked by low productivity levels and little diversification. The small size of holdings constitutes a major constraint to agricultural growth in the district. Nearly 80 per cent of holdings belong to the marginal category. The proportion of agricultural laborers, who constitute the poorest segment of population, is very high.

Chandauli is one of the industrially most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. There is virtually an absence of industrial activity in the district. The role of organized industries in providing employment and income has been negligible. The small industries and KVI sector could not also develop in the district over the years on an adequate scale.

Thus, the economy of Chandauli is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, due to rapidly rising population and labor force demand for employment opportunities is increasing. Widespread poverty and unemployment provide an environment in which there is growing social tension leading youth to resort to unlawful means and violence for survival.

The situation calls for urgent steps to accelerate the process of development in the district by adopting an employment generating strategy of economic development. Since there is already overcrowding in agriculture, the development strategy has to focus on diversification of the economy through promotion of agro-based small scale industries and khadi and village industries.

APPENDIX

BLOCK-WISE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF CHANDALI DISTRICT

I. Population, Workers and Literacy

Blocks	Density of Population (1991)	Percentage of SC/ST population (1991)	Percentage of main workers in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in agriculture in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in household industries to total main workers (1991)	Literacy rate (1991)
Chahaniya	627	20.2	27.1	82.8	3.5	46.3
Dhanapur	657	23.6	28.0	85.4	2.0	45.8
Shakaldiha	768	26.7	30.5	76.4	2.8	44.0
Niyamtabad	969	18.5	28.5	62.7	9.2	37.1
Chandauli	709	26.4	33.6	81.5	4.1	45.8
Barhani	460	22.0	33.3	88.2	1.0	48.1
Chakiya	567	26.9	35.3	83.0	2.7	38.4
Shahabganj	591	29.5	35.2	84.8	2.8	40.3
Naughad	214	42.2	40.9	89.3	3.5	22.8
All Blocks	605	24.6	31.4	80.6	3.6	42.5

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Chandauli, 2004.

II. Agriculture

Blocks	Percentage of gross sown area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of food crops in gross cropped area 2002-03	Fertilizer consumption per hectare of gross sown area 2002-03	Percentage of gross irrigated area in net irrigated area 2002-03
Chahaniya	166.2	95.2	149.5	154.9
Dhanapur	158.7	96.2	143.2	155.1
Shakaldiha	183.5	98.5	125.0	180.9
Niyamtabad	217.3	89.2	148.0	199.3
Chandauli	178.6	95.8	133.6	161.6
Barhani	181.9	93.2	97.7	139.3
Chakiya	170.3	102.0	160.6	162.9
Shahabganj	188.7	96.8	148.8	164.3
Naughad	148.1	93.7	215.8	138.0
All Blocks	177.3	95.7	140.4	161.0

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Chandauli, 2004.

III. Irrigation

Blocks	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by canal in net irrigated area 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by tube wells in net irrigated area 2002-03
Chahaniya	80.5	50.0	46.5
Dhanapur	92.2	73.1	23.0
Shakaldiha	96.2	84.5	12.3
Niyamtabad	94.4	92.4	4.0
Chandauli	98.3	91.4	5.0
Barhani	96.9	88.7	8.6
Chakiya	95.1	96.3	2.5
Shahabganj	96.8	96.5	1.3
Naughad	93.6	84.0	0.0
All Blocks	94.0	84.3	12.1

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Chandauli, 2004.

IV. Roads

Blocks	Length of total roads per lakh of population 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per 1000 Sq Km. 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per lakh of population (Kms.) 2002-03	Length of PWD roads per lakh of population (Kms.) 2002-03
Chahaniya	149.3	937.0	119.2	747.9
Dhanapur	136.8	899.0	104.0	683.9
Shakaldiha	122.9	943.6	96.4	740.4
Niyamtabad	128.2	1242.6	110.7	1072.9
Chaudauli	175.3	1243.2	136.6	968.7
Barhani	144.7	666.2	126.3	581.5
Chakiya	170.1	965.1	133.5	757.6
Shahabganj	195.1	1153.7	140.9	832.9
Naughad	356.2	762.4	245.6	525.6
All Blocks	157.4	953.1	123.7	748.8

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Chaudauli, 2004.

V. Medical Facilities

Blocks	No. of Allopathic hospitals /community health centers and PHC's hospitals per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of beds available in allopathic hospitals/community health centers and PHC's per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Primary health centers per lakh of population 2002-03
Chahaniya	2.8	8.4	2.8
Dhanapur	2.6	23.6	2.0
Shakaldiha	2.9	7.1	2.4
Niyamtabad	1.9	6.3	1.9
Chandauli	3.0	10.6	3.0
Barhani	2.4	9.6	2.4
Chakiya	1.7	28.9	1.7
Shahabganj	3.1	10.4	3.1
Naughad	4.4	17.7	4.4
All Blocks	2.6	13.0	2.5

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Chaudauli, 2004.

VI. Educational Facilities

Blocks	No. of Primary schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Junior basic Schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Secondary Schools per lakh of population 2002-03
Chahaniya	86.9	30.1	8.4
Dhanapur	73.3	28.8	9.8
Shakaldiha	63.5	26.5	7.1
Niyamtabad	65.7	23.1	3.8
Chandauli	75.1	24.3	3.8
Barhani	80.0	26.4	6.4
Chakiya	85.9	30.6	3.4
Shahabganj	96.0	32.3	7.3
Naughad	141.6	33.2	6.6
All Blocks	79.3	27.7	6.3

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Chandauli, 2004.

VII. Electrified Villages and Commercial Bank

Blocks	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages 2002-03	Population per commercial Bank 2002-03
Chahaniya	57.7	20375
Dhanapur	72.7	21832
Shakaldiha	62.9	18896
Niyamtabad	72.1	22839
Chandauli	55.2	26359
Barhani	53.1	31267
Chakiya	38.8	29392
Shahabganj	54.7	19168
Naughad	36.0	9040
All Blocks	54.7	21694

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Chandauli, 2004.

CHAPTER III

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF CHANDAULI DISTRICT

I. Introduction

The agriculture is at the subsistence level and industrial base is very weak in Chandauli district, resulting in low employment and income opportunities to the vast majority of population in the district. Though the level of infrastructural development has been found to be more or less at par with the average of the state. Thus, in the present scenario, agriculture can no longer become the source of employment and income generation to the growing population in the district. The development of small industrial activities based on local resources and skills seems to be the only way out to generate employment on massive scale in the district. The development of entrepreneurial and technical abilities in local people and financial support would reduce the handicaps in the way of developing such industrial climate in the district.

II. Large Scale Industry of Chandauli

The total number of 133 factories was registered under the Factories Act 1948 in Chandauli district in the year 1998-99. Out of these factories, 59 were working and provided employment to 1373 persons. The value of production was of Rs. 143.57 crores. The number of such factories declined during subsequent year of 1999-2000. The employment as well production also suffered during this year. The situation improved during 2000-01 but the overall industrial situation in terms of large-scale industrial development remained sluggish in Chandauli district (Table 1).

Table 1: Details Of Industries Registered Under The Factories Act. 1948

Name	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Registered Factories	133	128	132
Working Factories	59	39	50
Factories who gave returns	59	39	50
Employment	1373	1065	998
Production Value (Rs. Thousands)	1435673	2279630	1462664

III. Number of Small-Scale Industries in Chandauli District (below 1 Lakh)

The number of small-scale industries registered with the District Industries Centre (DIC) of Chandauli district was not sizeable, keeping in view the large and growing workforce in the district. The number of SSI units registered with DIC, having investment below one lakh, was only 31 during the year 2000-01 which reduced to 16 in 2002-03. However, the number of these units increased to 207 in the subsequent year of 2003-04 and 209 during 2004-05. The number of these units again declined to 191 in the year 2005-06. (Table 2). The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

calculated for the period 2001-02 to 2005-06 has revealed positive growth of 43.86 percent in the number of SSI units in Chandauli district. Among the total SSI units, hosiery & garment units were the largest in number followed by the units of wood products and electronics.

Table 2: Number of Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Chandauli District, 2000-01 to 2004-05, (below Rs. One lakh)

Type of Industry	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Food Product	5	0	4	4	6
Hosiery & Garment	4	0	188	174	123
Wood Product	6	4	6	16	31
Leather Product	0	1	0	0	0
Chemical & Chemical Product	1	4	0	0	2
Rubber & Plastic Product	1	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0	4	3	2	1
Electronics	3	0	0	3	24
Computer Work	1	0	1	2	1
Milk Product	3	1	0	0	0
Iron-Work	6	0	0	2	1
Repairing & Servicing	1	1	0	0	0
Engineering	0	1	5	5	2
Total	31	16	207	209	191

Source: District Industries Centre, Chandauli

IV. Investment in Small-Scale Industries (below 1 Lakh)

The total investment made in the small-scale industries has not followed a sustainable growth pattern during 2001-02 to 2005-06 in Chandauli district (Table 3). On the whole, total investment made in the SSI sector showed an annual increase of 26 percent during the period 2001-02 to 2005-06 in the district. During the years of 2001-02 to 2004-05, the investment showed an increasing trend but it declined in the year 2005-06. The investment in hosiery & garment, wood product and food product was substantial

Table 3: Investment in Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Chandauli District, 2000-01 to 2004-05, (below Rs. One lakh)

Type of Industry	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Food Product	5.25	0	6.51	4.76	18.44
Hosiery & Garment	4.06	0	181.49	115.03	54.14
Wood Product	7.45	2.49	1.27	9.94	35.38
Leather Product	0	0.3	0	0	0
Chemical & Chemical Product	0.4	98.91	0	0	0.95
Rubber & Plastic Product	5.46	0	0	3.23	0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0	79.61	4.5	4.4	0.02
Electronics	1.79	0	0	1.65	6.02
Computer Work	0.5	0	0.9	0.95	1
Milk Product	4	0.4	0	0	0
Iron-Work	7.75	0	0	4.6	0.25
Repairing & Servicing	0.35	0.75	0	0	0
Engineering	0	1	23	3.2	1.33
Total	37.01	183.46	217.67	147.76	117.53

Source: District Industries Center, Chandauli

IV. Employment in Small-Scale Industries of Chandauli District (below 1 Lakh)

The total employment in SSI sector with investment below Rs. 1 lakh in Chandauli district was 77 persons in 2001-02, which decreased to 62 persons in 2002-03 but increased to 704 persons in 2003-04 and 700 persons during the year 2004-05. However during 2005-06, total employment in this sector declined to 547 persons (Table 4).

Table 4: Employment in Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Chandauli District, 2000-01 to 2004-05, (below Rs. One lakh)

Type of Industry	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Food	11	0	8	64	40
Hosiery & Garment	13	0	666	547	345
Wood Product	19	11	12	48	91
Leather Product	0	2	0	0	0
Chemical & Chemical Product	2	24	0	0	9
Rubber & Plastic Product	3	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0	15	6	4	2
Electronics	7	0	0	6	49
Computer Work	2	0	2	4	2
Milk Product	6	2	0	0	0
Iron-Work	12	4	0	6	3
Repairing & Servicing	1	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	4	10	21	6
Total	76	62	704	700	547

Source: District Industries Centre, Chandauli

The overall situation points to the fact that SSI units with investment below Rs. 1 lakh were 654 during which provided employment to 2089 persons with total investment of Rs. 703.43 lakh (Table 5). The investment per unit was of Rs. 1.08 lakh. The investment per unit was highest (Rs. 14.32 lakh), followed by miscellaneous manufacturing (Rs. 8.85 lakh), rubber & plastic product (Rs. 4.35 lakh), engineering ((Rs. 2.19lakh) etc. The per unit employment was of 3 persons and highest employment of 6 persons was in food product sector followed by chemical & chemical product (5 persons), agriculture (4 persons) and mostly 2 persons in other sectors. The average investment in all activities per worker was Rs. 0.34 lakh. The highest investment per worker was evident in miscellaneous manufacturing units followed by rubber & plastic product, chemical & chemical product and engineering units.

Table 5: Units, Investment and Employment in SSI Units in Chandauli District, 2001-02 to 2005-06 (below 1 Lakh)

Type of Industry	Units	Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Employment	Per Unit Investment (Rs Lakh)	Per unit employment	Per worker investment
Food Product	19	34.96	123	1.84	6	0.28
Hosiery & Garment	489	354.72	1571	0.73	3	0.23
Wood Product	63	56.53	181	0.90	3	0.31
Leather Product	1	0.3	2	0.30	2	0.15
Chemical & Chemical Product	7	100.26	35	14.32	5	2.86
Rubber & Plastic Product	2	8.69	3	4.35	2	2.90
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10	88.53	27	8.85	3	3.28
Electronics	30	9.46	62	0.32	2	0.15
Computer Work	5	3.35	10	0.67	2	0.34
Milk Product	4	4.4	8	1.10	2	0.55
Iron-Work	9	12.6	21	1.40	2	0.60
Repairing & Servicing	2	1.1	5	0.55	3	0.22
Engineering	13	28.53	41	2.19	3	0.70
Total	654	703.43	2089	1.08	3	0.34

Source: District Industries Centre, Chandauli

V. Number of Small-Scale Industries in Chandauli District (above 1 Lakh)

The number of SSI units registered with DIC, having investment above one lakh, was only 24 during the year 2000-01, which increased to 30 in 2002-03. However, the number of these units again became 24 during the year 2003-04 but increased to 29 in 2004-05. The number of these units again declined to 191 in the year 2005-06 (Table 6). The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) calculated for the period 2001-02 to 2004-05 has revealed positive growth of 4.84 percent in the number of SSI units in Chandauli district. Among these small-scale industries, food product units were the largest. On the whole the situation points to the fact that small-scale units with investment of above one lakh could not increase over the years in Chandauli district and there number was quite a few.

Table 6: Number of Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Chandauli District, 2000-01 to 2004-05, (above Rs. One lakh)

Type of Industry	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Food Product	13	11	14	13
Hosiery & Garment	1	0	0	0
Computer Work	2	1	0	0
Paper Product & Printing	5	3	0	0
Iron Work	1	0	1	0
Repairing & Servicing	1	6	1	1
Electronics	1	0	0	0
Chemical & Chemical Product	0	3	0	2
Rubber & Plastic Product	0	3	2	5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0	3	5	4
Milk Product	0	0	1	0
Cotton Industries	0	0	0	4
Total	24	30	24	29

Source: District Industries Centre, Chandauli

VII. Investment in Small-Scale Industries (above 1 Lakh)

The total investment of above one lakh made in the small-scale industries has not followed a sustainable growth pattern during 2001-02 to 2004-05 in Chandauli district (Table 7). It has shown an annual increase of 8.42 percent per annum during the period 2001-02 to 2004-05 in the district. The food product units had maximum investment followed by investment in rubber & plastic product and miscellaneous manufacturing units. Like the number of units, investment has followed the similar pattern.

Table 7: Investment in Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Chandauli District, 2000-01 to 2004-05, (above Rs. One lakh)

Type of Industry	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Food Product	726.47	375.82	362.75	507.89
Hosiery & Garment	11.77	0	0	0
Computer Work	6.42	0	0	0
Paper Product & Printing	190.9	6.76	0	0
Iron Work	3.65	0	4.5	105
Repairing & Servicing	21	173.09	5.12	0
Electronics	3.09	0	0	0
Chemical & Chemical Product	0	20.74	0	143
Rubber & Plastic Product	0	22.03	43.07	342.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0	130.76	99.92	86.61
Milk Product	0	0	1.55	0
Cotton Industries	0	0	0	146.07
Total	963.3	729.2	516.91	1330.87

Source: District Industries Centre, Chandauli

VIII. Employment in Small-Scale Industries of Chandauli District (above 1 Lakh)

The total employment in SSI sector with investment above Rs. 1 lakh in Chandauli district was 415 persons in 2001-02, which decreased to 195 and 174 persons during 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. In 2004-05, employment in this type of units again increased to 241 persons in 2004-05 (Table 8). Like the number of units and investment, employment could also not grow in Chandauli district.

Table 8: Employment in Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Chandauli District, 2000-01 to 2004-05, (above Rs. One lakh)

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Food Product	331	58	115	102
Hosiery & Garment	9	0	0	0
Computer Work	6	0	0	0
Paper Product & Printing	56	14	0	0
Iron Work	4	0	3	0
Repairing & Servicing	6	25	10	15
Electronics	3	0	0	0
Chemical & Chemical Product	0	43	0	18
Rubber & Plastic Product	0	41	19	43
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0	14	22	34
Milk Product	0	0	5	0
Cotton Industries	0	0	0	29
Total	415	195	174	241

Source: District Industries Centre, Chandauli

The overall situation points to the fact that small-scale sector in Chandauli district did not grow over the years in consonance with the growth in labor force. The situation call for initiation of actions to develop this sector, keeping in view of the constrains of agriculture and organized sector to provide employment to the growing workforce.

IX. Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Chandauli District

There were 17854 non-agricultural enterprises in Chandauli district, which provided employment to 45,342 persons as per Economic Census, 1998 (Table 9). Out of total non-agricultural enterprises, 81 percent operated as the own account enterprises in the district in comparison with 75 percent at the state level. The share of non-agricultural enterprises, which operated as establishment, was 19 percent in the district as against 25 percent in the state. These establishments provided employment to 45 percent of total workers of all non-agricultural enterprises of the district while the same was 46 percent at the average of state.

Table 9: Number of Non-Agricultural Enterprises and Employment in Chandauli District and Uttar Pradesh: 1998 Census

Particulars	Chandauli	Percentage	UP	Percentage
No. of own account enterprises	14506	81.25	2036119	75.27
No. of establishment	3348	18.75	669055	24.73
Total	17854	100.00	2705174	100.00
Persons Employed in own account enterprises	21967	48.45	2966264	44.19
Persons employed in establishment	23375	51.55	3746360	55.81
Total	45342	100.00	6712624	100.00
Hired Workers engaged in establishment	20486	45.18	3090510	46.04

Source: Economic Census Uttar Pradesh, 1998.

The average number of hired workers employed per establishment was found to be marginally higher in Chandauli district in comparison with the average of the state. Thus, it becomes evident that the role of non-agricultural enterprises was significant in Chandauli district as around 18000 of such enterprises provided employment to 45,000 persons including 20,000 hired workers.

X. Industrial Estates in Chandauli District

The district of Chandauli came into existence in May 1997 with transfer of nine blocks from Varanasi district. Therefore, no industrial estate could be set up in the district so far.

XI. Manufacturing Units Registered with KVIB

The Khadi and Village Industries Board provides margin money and interest subsidy to khadi and village Industries under the schemes of the Board. A total of 74 units were registered under the margin money scheme during the period of 2001-06. The total amount of Rs. 4.62 crores was sanctioned and 1582 persons got employment during this period (Table 10). The per unit sanctioned amount was Rs. 6.24 lakh and employment was of 21 persons. The sanctioned amount per worker was Rs. 0.29 lakh. The brick kiln, rice mill, oil mill, iron works, cement jail, and various type service activities availed the maximum share of margin money given by the KVIB. These units also generated most of the employment. As evident from the Annexures, there was no sustainable increase over the years in the number of units assisted by the KVIB under the margin money scheme in the district. In the years 2001-02 and 2004-05, only 3 and 6 units respectively were registered under this scheme. The large number of units of flour mill, rice mill, oil mill, pulse mill, wood work, stationary, thread and milk products were also closed down during 2001-06. Accordingly, the investment and employment did not increase in a sustained manner. Thus, the role of KVIB in promotion of rural industries in Chandauli district seems to be insignificant enough, keeping in view the need of generating mass scale employment in the district.

Table 10: Units, Amount Sanctioned and Employment in KVIB Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in Chandauli District (2000-01 to 2004-06)

Type of Industry	Units	Amount Sanctioned	Employment	Per Unit Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
Milk Product	2	4.2	16	2.10	8	0.26
Brick Kiln	4	27.75	91	6.94	22.75	0.30
Rice Mill	28	189.88	696	6.78	24.86	0.27
Soap making	3	55.5	118	18.50	39.33	0.47
Oil Mill	8	38.29	117	4.79	15	3.06
Cement Jali	4	18.73	61	4.68	15.25	0.31
Battery Construction	3	14.4	51	4.80	17.00	0.28
Iron Work	9	46.11	169	5.12	18.78	0.27
Jewellery	1	5.25	22	5.25	22.00	0.24
Handmade Paper	3	16.07	61	5.36	20.33	0.26
Services	2	11.65	44	5.83	22.00	0.26
Electronic	3	13.26	50	4.42	16.67	0.27
Stone Cutting	1	4.4	16	4.40	16.00	0.28
Readymade Garment	2	6.68	20	3.34	10.00	0.33
Agarbatti	1	9.9	30	9.90	30.00	0.33
Total	74	462.04	1582	6.24	21.38	0.29

Source: District Industries Centre, Chandauli

Under the interest subsidy scheme, the KVIB assisted only 45 units during the period of 2000-01 to 2005-06. A total amount of Rs. 0.88 crores was sanctioned and 245 persons got employment in these units (Table 11). The amount sanctioned per unit was Rs. 1.96 lakh and employment was of 5 persons. The sanctioned amount per worker was Rs. 0.36 lakh. The industries were mostly the various service activities, ready made garments, flour/pulse processing and iron works. It is also evident from annexure that growth on units assisted by KVIB under the interest subsidy scheme has been negligible.

Table 11: Units, Amount sanctioned and Employment in KVIB Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme In Chandauli District (2000-01 to 2004-06)

Type of Industries	Units	Amount Sanctioned	Employment	Per Unit Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
Readymade Garment	6	10.5	30	1.75	5	0.35
Flour/Pulse Processing	6	12	32	2.00	5	0.38
Iron Work	5	8.75	23	1.75	5	0.38
Services	18	30.6	89	1.70	5	0.34
Wood/Ironwork	2	3.3	9	1.65	5	0.37
Cement Jali	1	2	6	2.00	6	0.33
Jewellery	1	2	6	2.00	6	0.33
Tent House	1	2	6	2.00	6	0.33
Pottery	2	9.5	26	4.75	13	0.37
Oil Ghani	1	1.75	5	1.75	5	0.35
Milk Product	1	4.5	13	4.50	13	0.35
Total	45	88.4	245	1.96	5	0.36

Source: District Industries Centre, Chandauli

. On the basis of above analysis, it can be concluded that the district of Chandauli has been trapped into the industrial backwardness. Neither the large scale nor the small-scale industries could develop to provide enough employment and income to the growing population of the district. The Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) could also not promote rural industries to the desirable extent. It is, therefore, necessary that an action be drawn up to develop smaller rural industrial activities, based on local resources and skills to generate mass scale employment with relatively smaller investment.

**Annexure I: Number of Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in Chandauli District
(2001-06)**

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
Milk Product	2	0	0	0	0	2
Brick	2	2	0	0	0	4
Rice Mill	1	5	0	7	15	28
Soap	0	0	1	0	2	3
Oil Mill	0	0	0	3	5	8
Cement Jali	0	0	0	1	3	4
Battery Construction	0	0	0	2	1	3
Iron Work	0	0	0	1	8	9
Jewellery	0	0	0	1		1
Handmade Paper	0	0	0	1	2	3
Repairing & Servicing	0	0	0	0	2	2
Electronic	0	0	0	0	3	3
Stone Cutting	0	0	0	0	1	1
Readymade Garment	0	0	0	0	2	2
Agarbatti	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	5	7	1	16	45	74

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Chandauli

**Annexure II: Sanctioned Amount of Unit Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in
Chandauli District: 2001-06 (Rs. Lakh)**

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
Milk Product	4.2	0	0	0	0	4.2
Brick	11.5	16.25	0	0	0	27.75
Egg Processing/Rice Mill	9	15.59	0	56.04	109.25	189.88
Soap	0	0	5.5	0	50	55.5
Oil Mill	0	0	0	11.75	26.51	38.26
Cement Jails	0	0	0	3.88	14.85	18.73
Battery Construction	0	0	0	11.25	3.15	14.4
Iron Work	0	0	0	8.4	37.71	46.11
Jewellery	0	0	0	5.25	0	5.25
Handmade Paper	0	0	0	9.45	6.62	16.07
Services	0	0	0	0	11.65	11.65
Electronic	0	0	0	0	13.26	13.26
Stone Cutting	0	0	0	0	4.4	4.4
Readymade Garment	0	0	0	0	6.68	6.68
Agarbatti	0	0	0	0	9.9	9.9
Total	24.7	31.84	5.5	106.02	293.98	462.04

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Chandauli.

Annexure III: Employment in Units Under Margin Money Scheme in Chandauli District (2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
Milk Product	16	0	0	0	0	16
Brick	37	54	0	0	0	91
Egg Processing/Rice Mill	27	46	0	219	404	696
Soap	0	0	18	0	100	118
Oil Mill	0	0	0	20	23	43
Cement Jali	0	0	0	15	46	61
Battery Construction	0	0	0	41	10	51
Iron Work	0	0	0	35	134	169
Jewellery	0	0	0	22	0	22
Handmade Paper	0	0	0	37	24	61
Services	0	0	0	0	44	44
Electronic	0	0	0	0	50	50
Stone Cutting	0	0	0	0	16	16
Readymade Garment	0	0	0	0	20	20
Agarbatti	0	0	0	0	30	30
Total	80	100	18	389	901	1488

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Chandauli

Annexure IV: Status of Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in Chandauli District (2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed
Milk Product	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Brick	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Egg Processing/ Rice Mill	1	0	5	0	0	0	7	0	15	0	28	0
Soap	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Oil Mill	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	8	0
Cement Jali	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0
Battery Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
Iron Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	9	0
Jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	1	0
Handmade Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0
Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Electronic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Stone Cutting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Readymade Garment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Agarbatti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	5	0	7	0	1	0	16	0	45	0	74	0

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Chandauli.

Annexure V

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
Readymade Garment	4	1	1	0	0	6
Flour/Pulse Processing	1	0	2	2	1	6
Iron Work	2	0	1	1	1	5
Repairing & Servicing	0	7	4	3	4	18
Wood/Ironwork	0	2	0	0	0	2
Cement Jali	0	1	0	0	0	1
Electronics	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jewellery	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tent House	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pottery	0	0	0	0	2	2
Oil Ghani	0	0	0	0	1	1
Milk Product	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	7	11	8	9	10	45

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Chandauli.

Annexure VI: Amount Sanctioned to Unit Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme in Chandauli District: 2001-06 (Rs. Lakh)

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
Readymade Garment	7.5	2	1	0	0	10.5
Flour/Pulse Processing	2	0	4	4	2	12
Iron Work	2.75	0	2	2	2	8.75
Repairing & Servicing	0	10.1	7.7	3.1	9.7	30.6
Wood/Ironwork	0	3.3	0	0	0	3.3
Cement Jali	0	2	0	0	0	2
Electronics	0	0	0	1.5	0	1.5
Jewellery	0	0	0	2	0	2
Tent House	0	0	0	2	0	2
Pottery	0	0	0	0	9.5	9.5
Oil Ghani	0	0	0	0	1.75	1.75
Milk Product	0	0	0	0	4.5	4.5
Total	12.25	17.4	14.7	14.6	29.45	88.4

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Chandauli.

Annexure VII: Employment in Units under Interest Subsidy Scheme in Chandauli District (2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
Readymade Garment	22	5	3	0	0	30
Flour/Pulse Processing	5	0	12	11	4	32
Iron Work	8		5	5	5	23
Repairing & Servicing	0	29	23	9	28	89
Wood/Ironwork	0	9	0	0	0	9
Cement Jali	0	6	0	0	0	6
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jewellery	0	0	0	6	0	6
Tent House	0	0	0	6		6
Pottery	0	0	0	0	26	26
Oil Ghani	0	0	0	0	5	5
Milk Product	0	0	0	0	13	13
Total	35	49	43	37	81	245

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Chandauli.

Annexure VIII: Working and Closed Status of Units Registered Interest Subsidy Scheme in Chandauli District (2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed
Readymade Garment	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Flour/Pulse Processing	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	6	0
Iron Work	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	0
Repairing & Servicing	0	0	7	0	4	0	3	0	4	0	18	0
Wood/Ironwork	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cement Jali	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Tent House	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pottery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Oil Ghani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Milk Product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	7	0	10	1	8	0	8	1	10	0	43	2

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Chandauli.

CHAPTER IV

ACTION PLAN FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH RURAL INDUSTRIES IN CHANDAULI DISTRICT

I. Introduction

The analysis carried in proceeding chapters has revealed that agriculture is the mainstay of people in Chandauli district for employment. However, with present level of subsistence, agriculture in the district is too crowded to provide scope for additional employment. The development of large-scale industries has been negligible and hence their role in providing employment could also be insignificant. The small-scale and rural industries did not develop to an adequate scale to provide enough employment to the growing work force of the district. The efforts to provide salaried employment to the educated unemployed did not succeed simply because no potential sector could develop in the district to absorb such type of work force. In this scenario, there is urgent need that an action plan is drawn up for the generation of mass scale self-employment, which should be based on local resources, skills and demand with relatively smaller investment. With this view, an attempt has been made in this chapter to prepare an action plan for generation of employment through rural industries, which has the potential to provide easy and low cost employment.

II. Action Plan for Employment Generation in Rural Industries of Chandauli District

II.1 Potential Rural Industries

The infrastructure, skill and finance are some of the pre-requisites for the development of industries at any place. As far the Chandauli district is concerned, availability of infrastructure, skill and financial resources are inadequate to support modern hi-tech industries. The large-scale industries are generally the capital intensive and hence mass-scale employment cannot be expected. Most of the industries that have come up in the district so far are the rural industries. These are run as household enterprises largely with family labour with small investment. The production caters to the local demand, having strong linkages with the local economy. Such type of industries has tremendous potential of development in Chandauli district for large-scale employment generation.

II.2 Identification of Potential Rural Industries

The government agencies and bankers have long list of potential industries to be promoted. For example, promotion of SSI units by the DIC and rural industries by the KVIB is an attempt to present a menu of activities, which can be developed in a district, without taking into account the demand potentials of such activities. The District Credit Plans (DCPs), are also the banker's budgetary plans, largely divorced from the ground level potentials and absorptive capacity of the area. The Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLCPs) prepared by the NABARD for each district of the state claim to take into account the potentials of different activities in a district to allocate the credit. However, PLCPs largely consider the potentials to that of the existing status of activities in a district and allocate the credit sector-wise on the basis of projections. However, mere prevalence of any activity in a district and to make provision of credit for its development may not necessarily lead to its growth unless there is demand of credit from those engaged in the activity. Simultaneously, to facilitate the industrial development, factors inhibiting its growth are to be identified and remedial measures are taken care of. Therefore, we have taken the preferences of people for different rural industries as the criteria to identify the potential rural industries to be considered for development in Chandauli district. The preferences of the people have been assessed on the basis of primary data collected from the youths of sample villages in seven blocks of Chandauli district. It has been assumed that the blocks adjoining the sample blocks will have same type of potential activities, which have been identified, through the primary survey. Thus, our action plan for the development of potential rural industries in Chandauli district is demand based in place of supply driven.

II.3 Potential Rural Industries in Chandauli District

During the primary data collection, youths of the sample households in Chandauli district were asked to express their preferences for different type of rural industries. The objective was to assess the ground level demand of those who prefer to seek employment by starting rural industries. The identified potential rural industries have been presented in the Table-1 in descending order of preference of the people in case of Naxal infected blocks of Chandauli district.

Table 1: Block Wise Potential Rural Industries in Chandauli District

Barhani	Chakia	Naugarh
Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries
Carpet	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment
Readymade Garment	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Soap Making	Soap Making
Soap Making	Rice Mill	Rice Mill
Rice Mill	Auto Repairing	Auto Repairing
Wood Industry	Jewellery	Jewellery
Swing	Bangle	Bangle
Food Packing	Services	Services
Tent House	Carpet	Carpet
Fertilizer Shop	Fertilizer Shop	Fertilizer Shop
Biscuit Factory	Agarbatti	Agarbatti
Agarbatti	Bee Farming	Bee Farming
Power loom	Sweet	Sweet
Cosmetic	Work Shop	Work Shop
Other Economic Activities	Electric Fan	Electric Fan
Dairy	Rickshaw	Rickshaw
General Store	Match Box Making	Match Box Making
Poultry	Candle	Candle
Fisheries	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities
Grain Business	Dairy	Dairy
Hardware	Goatary	Goatary
Medical Store	General Store	General Store
Printing Business	Poultry	Poultry
Book Stall	Piggery	Piggery
	Taxi	Taxi
	Fisheries	Fisheries

In all, thirty-seven activities have been identified as potential activities for development in Chandauli district. These activities include twenty-five activities falling under the preview of Khadi and Village industries and twelve are of other types. The industry-wise identified activities have been presented in Table 2.

Table 2: List of Identified Potential Industries in Chandauli District

<p>Khadi & Village Industries</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flour Mill/Aata Chakki 2. Carpet 3. Tent House 4. Readymade Garment 5. Wood Industry 6. Fertilizer Shop 7. Soap Making 8. Swing 9. Biscuit Factory 10. Food Packing 11. Rice Mill 12. Agarbatti 13. Power loom 14. Cosmetic 15. Bee Farming 16. Auto Repairing 17. Bangle 18. Sweet 19. Work Shop 20. Pearl Garland 21. Electric Fan 22. Rickshaw 23. Services 24. Match Box Making 25. Candle
<p>Other Economic Activities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dairy 2. General Store 3. Hardware 4. Poultry 5. Fisheries 6. Medical Store 7. Grain Business 8. Printing Business 9. Book Stall 10. Goatary 11. Taxi 12. Piggery

II.4 Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified by the NABARD

The NABARD has also identified potential manufacturing activities in Chandauli district. The list is given Table 3: The list includes most of the activities identified above on the basis of preferences of the people.

Table 3: Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified by the NABARD

Block	Proposed Key Activities
Chakia	Dairy, Poultry, Auto/Diesel Engine/Radio/TV Repair, Floriculture, Sheep/Goat Rearing
Barhani	Dairy, Poultry, Auto/Diesel Engine/Radio/TV Repair, Dari Weaving/Handlooms, Handicrafts
Naugarh	Dairy, Poultry, Auto/Diesel Engine/Radio/TV Repair, Basket Weaving, Dona Pattal Making

II.5 Reasons for Choosing Potential Industries

The respondents have reported the reasons for choosing the potential industries as shown in Table-4. Around 87 percent respondents have given reason of good income and 85 percent to easy marketing. The raw material and easy finance have been the reason for around 79 percent and 5 percent of total respondents respectively. The knowledge of skill required in the industry has been a factor of choosing the particular industry for about 6 percent of the respondents.

Table 4: Reasons for Choosing Potential Rural Industries in Chandauli District

Industry	Easy Finance	Easy Market	Good Income	Raw Material	Trained	Total	N
Khadi & Village Industries							
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	12.50	87.50	100.00	75.00	12.50	100.00	8
Carpet	0.00	75.00	91.67	50.00	8.33	100.00	12
Tent House	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Readymade Garment	0.00	80.00	80.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	10
Wood Industry	0.00	75.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	4
Fertilizer Shop	0.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Soap Making	12.50	75.00	87.50	62.50	12.50	100.00	8
Swing	0.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Biscuit Factory	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Food Packing	0.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Rice Mill	12.50	62.50	87.50	62.50	0.00	100.00	8
Agarbatti	0.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	2
Power loom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Cosmetic	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Bee Keeping	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Auto Repairing	0.00	66.67	100.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	3
Bangle	0.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Sweet	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Work Shop	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Pearl Garland	0.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
Electric Fan	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Rickshaw	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Services	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Match Box Making	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Candle	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Total	8.86	79.75	91.14	67.09	11.39	100.00	79
Other Economic Activities							
Dairy	1.20	83.13	84.34	83.13	0.00	100.00	83
General Store	0.00	93.75	90.63	81.25	0.00	100.00	32
Hardware	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Poultry	5.88	88.24	88.24	88.24	17.65	100.00	17
Fisheries	12.50	87.50	75.00	75.00	12.50	100.00	8
Medical Store	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Grain Business	0.00	100.00	66.67	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
Printing Business	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Book Stall	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Goatary	0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	0.00	100.00	20
Taxi	33.33	100.00	100.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	3
Piggery	0.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	4
Total	2.84	86.36	85.23	83.52	3.98	100.00	176
Grand Total	4.71	84.71	87.45	78.82	6.27	100.00	255

Source: Primary Data Based.

In case of Khadi and Village Industries, good income, easy market and availability of raw materials are relatively more important factors in choosing the KVIB industries in comparison with the preference for Other Economic Activities. With in the KVIB industries, agro-based

activities are more preferred on account of raw material availability, good income and easy market. The preference for other activities has also been expressed on account of their strong local level linkages both in the form of forward and backward.

II.6 Potential of Agro-based Industries in Chandauli District

The large number of respondents has expressed their preference for different type of agro-based industries. They have attributed the easy availability of raw material as the main reason for their choice of agro-based industries. In fact the district has sufficient production of foodgrain, which is evident from the following Table 5. The NABARD has also estimated that Chandauli district has good potential of developing the agro-based industries because of good availability of raw material locally.

Table 5: Production of Important Crops in Chandauli District (2003-04)

Crop	Production (Quintals)
Rice	2820860
Wheat	1352810
Bazaar	63730
Arhar	29050
Masur	52230
Sugarcane	364070
Potato	197920

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Chandauli District, 2004.

II.7 Animal Husbandry in Chandauli District

The animal husbandry is the most important economic activity next to agriculture in Chandauli district. The district is known for its good quality milk. The number of livestock as per Livestock Census, 2003 is quite substantial as evident from the following Table 6.

Table 6: Livestock in Chandauli District

Livestock	Number
Crossbreed Cow (Bredable)	62251
Indigenous Cows (Bredable)	7377
Total Bredable Cows	69628
Sheep	123929
Goat	89805
Poultry	201995
Pigs	10680
Buffaloes	77457

Source: Potential Linked Credit Plan, NABARD.

The A.H. Department and District Cooperative Milk Union and State Federation have provided the infrastructure for the dairy development. PCDF has a chilling plant with 60,000 liters capacity at Ramnagar Industrial Area. It collects about 20,000 liters milk from societies on

its milk route in the district. It is, therefore, needed that more milk routes should be developed in the district. There is also need to add some veterinary facilities in the district.

II 8. Development of Khadi in Chandauli District

The data provided by Khadi & Village Industry Board, Lucknow showed that only one organisation/society was undertaking the production of Khadi. The value of total Production was of Rs. 2.20 Lakh and the sale value was of Rs. 3.30 Lakh. The Khadi Sector provided employment to 133 persons in the district. The KVIB should popularise Khadi spinning on a large scale as the sector has good potential to provide sufficient part time income to woman & rural people. Besides khadi spinning, other processes like weaving, garments, woolen rug manufacturing too has tremendous potential of employment generation. The need of the hour is to make improvements in design and colour. All these khadi related works are to be promoted on large scale in the district. The following Tables 7 showed the progress of Khadi unit in Chandauli District.

Table 7: Production, Sale and Employment in Khadi in Chandauli District

Name of Organization	Production (Rs. Lakh)	Sale (Rs. Lakh)	Employment
Mahila Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Sisaura Kala, Chandauli	2.20	3.30	133

II.9 Plan of Rural Industries in Different Blocks

After the identification of potential rural industries, it is to be planned that how many units of different potential activities are to be promoted in Naxal infected blocks of Chandauli district. In order to plan for different rural industries for the year 2006-07, we have taken the Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLCP) of Chandauli district as the base. In the PLCP, financial projections have been made to provide broad guidelines to the banks to extend a fix quantum of credit to different sectors of the economy in a district during the year. The PLCP also makes projections of credit availability industry-wise in each block of the district. We have taken the amount of credit projected for different activities in PLCP for the year 2006-07 in different blocks of Chandauli district and unit cost of each potential activity identified by us. The quantum of credit planned in PLCP has been divided by the unit cost to arrive at the number of different rural activities that can be promoted in three Naxal infected blocks of Chandauli district. The methodology provides the maximum number of potential rural activities, which can be promoted in each block during 2006-07. On this basis, total number of 1067 units can be promoted in three Naxal infected blocks of Chandauli district. The number of KVIB units comes to 215 and other 852 units of Other Economic Activities. In Table 8, proposed number of units to be supported, finance required and estimated employment to be generated has been shown.

Table 8: Proposed Number of Units, Likely Investment and Employment Generation

Industry	Proposed No. of Unit	Likely Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Likely Employment Generated
Khadi & Village Industries			
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	15	22.50	90
Carpet	22	33.51	88
Tent House	0	0.00	0
Readymade Garment	21	25.20	105
Wood Industry	20	10.00	80
Fertilizer Shop	5	7.00	10
Soap Making	10	4.20	30
Swing	4	1.20	32
Biscuit Factory	1	1.75	6
Food Packing	7	8.40	28
Rice Mill	10	44.30	210
Agarbatti	6	5.40	30
Power loom	5	21.50	15
Cosmetic	1	0.30	2
Bee Keeping	3	1.80	12
Auto Repairing	6	6.90	18
Bangle	7	19.83	35
Sweet	4	2.40	16
Work Shop	5	17.50	20
Pearl Garland	33	8.25	66
Electric Fan	5	6.50	15
Rickshaw	9	0.90	27
Services	8	4.80	32
Match Box Making	5	2.00	15
Candle	3	4.50	6
Total	215	260.64	988
Other Economic Activities			
Dairy	565	516.70	4520
General Store	53	42.40	159
Hardware	5	4.00	50
Poultry	118	83.46	1180
Fisheries	26	44.77	156
Medical Store	2	3.80	8
Grain Business	3	6.00	9
Printing Business	1	1.60	5
Book Stall	2	1.80	4
Goatary	48	345.54	288
Taxi	5	13.50	10
Piggery	22	50.49	176
Total	850	1114.06	6565
Grand Total	1067	1375.70	7557

II.10 Employment Generation through Proposed Rural Industries

The assessment has been made that how much total employment could be generated through the promotion of identified potential activities. To estimate it, we have taken the per unit employment generated in different rural industries assisted by the KVIB in Chandauli

district and multiplied it with the number of units of different sectors proposed in different blocks of the district. On this basis, it has emerged that our plan to set up different rural industries would provide employment to around 7557 persons in three Naxal infected blocks of Chandauli district during 2006-07.

II.11 Financial Requirement of Proposed Rural Industries

The total financial requirement is estimated to be of Rs. 13.76 crores for promoting the proposed rural activities in Chandauli district. As mentioned earlier, the assessment is based on the PLCP projections. However, the financial requirement projected here may fall short off by around 30 percent as the achievement in credit utilization against the target in Chandauli district has been by 67.91 percent during 2004-05 as evident from the following Table 9. But it is assumed here that intensive efforts would be made by the KVIB and other departments to achieve the set goal of developing rural activities for mass employment generation in Chandauli district. Therefore, proposed investment for promoting different type of rural activities has not been reduced in the action plan.

Table 9: Target As Achievement of Credit in Chandauli District during 2004-05

Items	Target	Achievement	Achievement as % of target
Total Agricultural Credit	12989.70	7610.00	58.58
Non-Farm Sector Credit	801.20	1055.00	131.68
Other Priority Sector Credit	1954.45	2027.00	103.71
Total	15745.35	10692	67.91

Source: NABARD, Chandauli

II.12 Availability of Raw Materials in Potential Rural Industries

The availability of raw material is the important factor in the development of rural industries. As far the potential rural activities identified by the people in Chandauli district is concerned, local and easy availability of raw materials has been the important reasons for choosing these industries. The respondents who have reported the availability of raw materials local and easy are very large in numbers as evident in Table 10. Thus, it seems certain that the potential rural industries in Chandauli district will not face any problem of raw materials availability.

Table 10: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Availability of Raw Material

Industry	Local	Easy	Hard	Total	N
Khadi & Village Industries					
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	75.00	87.50	0.00	100.00	8
Carpet	33.33	66.67	8.33	100.00	12
Tent House	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Readymade Garment	60.00	80.00	0.00	100.00	10
Wood Industry	100.00	75.00	0.00	100.00	4
Fertilizer Shop	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Soap Making	75.00	87.50	12.50	100.00	8
Swing	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Biscuit Factory	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Food Packing	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Rice Mill	75.00	100.00	12.50	100.00	8
Agarbatti	100.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	2
Power loom	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Cosmetic	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Bee Keeping	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Auto Repairing	66.67	66.67	33.33	100.00	3
Bangle	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Sweet	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Work Shop	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Pearl Garland	66.67	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
Electric Fan	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Rickshaw	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Services	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Match Box Making	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Candle	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Total	73.42	86.08	8.86	100.00	79
Other Economic Activities					
Dairy	66.27	83.13	6.02	100.00	83
General Store	68.75	81.25	6.25	100.00	32
Hardware	50.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	2
Poultry	70.59	88.24	11.76	100.00	17
Fisheries	50.00	75.00	12.50	100.00	8
Medical Store	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Grain Business	33.33	66.67	33.33	100.00	3
Printing Business	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Book Stall	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Goatary	60.00	90.00	5.00	100.00	20
Taxi	66.67	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
Piggery	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	4
Total	64.77	83.52	7.39	100.00	175
Grand Total	67.84	84.71	7.84	100.00	255

Source: Primary Data Based.

II.13 Respondents Views on the Marketing of Products of Potential Rural Industries

Without the scope of marketing, survival of any industry becomes difficult. In case of potential rural industries, majority of respondents have reported good scope of marketing in near

by areas. Even the local areas provide sufficient scope of marketing as felt by the large number of respondents. On this basis, it becomes evident that the potential industries will mostly cater to the local demands as reflects from the Table 11.

Table 11: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Marketing

Industry	Local	Near Area	In City	Total	N
Khadi & Village Industries					
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	87.50	75.00	12.50	100.00	8
Carpet	41.67	50.00	8.33	100.00	12
Tent House	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Readymade Garment	90.00	70.00	0.00	100.00	10
Wood Industry	75.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	4
Fertilizer Shop	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Soap Making	87.50	75.00	12.50	100.00	8
Swing	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Biscuit Factory	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Food Packing	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Rice Mill	75.00	75.00	12.50	100.00	8
Agarbatti	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	2
Power loom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Cosmetic	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Bee Keeping	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Auto Repairing	66.67	66.67	33.33	100.00	3
Bangle	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Sweet	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Work Shop	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Pearl Garland	100.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
Electric Fan	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Rickshaw	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Services	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Match Box Making	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Candle	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Total	82.28	70.89	10.13	100.00	79
Other Economic Activities					
Dairy	83.13	69.88	6.02	100.00	83
General Store	93.75	31.25	6.25	100.00	32
Hardware	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Poultry	88.24	11.76	29.41	100.00	17
Fisheries	87.50	75.00	25.00	100.00	8
Medical Store	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Grain Business	100.00	33.33	33.33	100.00	3
Printing Business	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Book Stall	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Goatary	90.00	20.00	5.00	100.00	20
Taxi	100.00	33.33	0.00	100.00	3
Piggery	50.00	25.00	0.00	100.00	4
Total	86.36	49.43	9.09	100.00	175
Grand Total	85.49	56.47	9.41	100.00	255

Source: Primary Data Based.

II.14 Activities Requiring Priority in Naxal Blocks

The type of rural activities requiring priority in promotion of different rural industries in three Naxal infected blocks of Chandauli district have been identified on the basis of choice of respondents for different activities. A particular activity has been chosen to be developed on priority to which the largest number of respondents has given the preference in a block. In certain cases, choice of respondents remains the same for one particular activity in more than one block. Such types of activities have been recommended for development on preferential basis in more than one block. The block-wise list of activities to be considered for development on priority has been shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Block-wise Activities to be developed on preferential basis in Naxal Infected Blocks of Chandauli District

Block	Industries
Chakia	Dairy, Goatary, Jewellery, Piggery, Poultry
Barhani	Dairy, Carpet, wood Work, Soap Making, Fisheries
Naugarh	Dairy, Goatary, Jewellery, Piggery, Poultry

II.16 Requirement of Skill Training

All type of rural industries, which people want to start, requires technical skill. As far skill training infrastructure in Chandauli district is concerned, it is inadequate to impart training in different trades to substantial number of persons who desire to set up rural industries. There are three Industrial Training Institutes (ITI, s) in the district. There is also one polytechnic. Other prominent technical institutions are National Institute of Handloom Technology, Weavers Service Center, Ministry of Textile, and Government of India. There is also an Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Government of U.P.

It was also told by the Principals of these ITI's that neither there is plan to increase the intakes in near future nor to add other trades. It, therefore, becomes necessary that the intakes in different trades should be increased to more than double during 2006-07 and should be further increased in the coming years. The following trades should be added in skill development Programme:

- ❖ Milk Processing
- ❖ Furniture Making
- ❖ Agricultural Implements Manufacturing/repairing
- ❖ Bakery
- ❖ Food Processing
- ❖ Beautician

- ❖ Computer Hardware/Software
- ❖ Mobile Repairing
- ❖ Printing
- ❖ Photography & Videography
- ❖ Honey
- ❖ Khadi
- ❖ Herbal Plant Cultivation and Processing

However the ITI courses are generally of two years duration. Such a long duration courses may not attract rural unemployed to get admission because of economic reasons. More over the intakes in such courses cannot be increased, keeping in view the large number of aspirants. Therefore, the need is that the short duration industrial training Programmes should be started in Chandauli district in collaboration with NGO's and private organizations. The KVIB has been implementing such type of courses and these should be replicated on large scale. The total trades come to 30 in which training is needed to be imparted. It is proposed that short duration training courses, consisting of 100 trainees in each trade with one batch should be taking up. The training should be given in 30 trades identified above. Thus, a total of 3000 persons should be trained in 30 trades during the year 2006-07. The training areas and number of batches to be trained can further be decided, keeping in view the local conditions. Since the skill development is very crucial, if large-scale employment is to be provided in rural industrial sector, therefore, skill development is to be taken up on a large scale with public-private-NGO partnership. The local NGO's should be involved in training Programme. The course content should also be made need based and of short duration to equip the trainees with required skill.

II.17 Possibility of Developing Clusters

The rural industrial activities are dispersed far and wide. Units in large numbers are not concentrated in a particular area. Therefore, it is difficulty to develop clusters for all activities. The approach of developing the rural industries will have to be largely the activity based. The forest based and mineral based activities in Chakia and Naugarh blocks and agro-processing units at Chakia block could be the focal points of promotion.

Table 15: Block-wise Clusters Proposed for Development in Chandauli District

Blocks	Industries
Chakia	Flour/rice mill & animal husbandry
Barhani	Carpet, animal husbandry
Naugarh	Bangle

II.18 Developing Common Facility Centres

The Plan of Action to generate mass employment in rural industries makes us to think about the profile of those rural people who have to be assisted. These are the poor people, having little or no resources of their own except the skill inherited from generation to generation. They may not be aware of the technological changes in production and marketing. They may also require modern type of skill and technology. The raw material requirement and its sources may be altogether different and product design needs to be changed in view of demand changes. All these present day requisites to sustain the rural activities will not be possible for a poor individual to manage on his own when he earns meager amount from the activity. In this situation it is important that some Common Facilities Centres (CFC's) should be developed to help the rural artisans. The Common Facility Centres should act as nodal points to help artisan in procurement of raw materials training, product design and marketing. These facilities could provide a bundle of all assistance and should be demand driven which may help the artisans in value addition. The better course of action would to develop these CFC's by involving the SHG's. The SHG's should be provided one time grant to start up CFC's. The enlightened artisans may also be encouraged and guided to set up the CFC's by providing all needed support. The need is that the KVIB should identify the CFC's to be developed at different locations in Chandauli district by involving the SHG's and individual artisans. The CFC could better be located at the points where activities are concentrated. The CFC's for forest based and mineral based activities could be established at Chandauli district headquarter.

Table 16: Block-wise Proposed Common Facility Centres in Chandauli District

Blocks	Industries
Chakia	Milk Processing
Barhani	Carpet
Naugarh	Bangle

II.19 Forward and Backward Linkages

The CFC's and other intermediaries like NGO's and private parties would provide forward and backward linkages in the development of rural industries. The raw materials, skill training, product design etc. Would be in the form of backward linkages while marketing etc. will be the forward linkage.

II.20 Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure

Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure and Suggested Action

Availability	Gaps in Infrastructure	Suggested Action
<u>Agriculture</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sufficient extension services are available in the district ❖ 2 cold storages (6577 MT capacity) ❖ 26 rural haats, 2 mandies and 3 marketing societies ❖ 27 Rural godowns (26000 MT) ❖ 17 Government Purchase Centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2 storage godowns and 1 cold storage are required. ❖ Infrastructure in rural markets and mandies is to be upgraded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Convergence with Mandi Parishad for developing rural markets. ❖ Utilisation of RIDF/PMGSY for construction of cold storages and rural godowns.
<u>Animal Husbandry</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PCDF collects 10,000 liters milk on its route. ❖ 16 veterinary Hospitals, 22 cattle breeding centers and 7 AI Centers. ❖ 1 chilling plant at Deoria and 1 more coming up at Usra Bazar. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Milk routes need to be developed. ❖ 9 veterinary hospitals are required. ❖ Quality animal feed is not available in the district. ❖ Lack of training in animal husbandry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Private Milk Collection agencies should be encouraged ❖ BAIF's assistance may be sought for artificial insemination
<u>Rural Industries</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Network of Village and cottage industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate support and training facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Cluster of agro-based, forest based and mineral based need to be developed in Chakia and Naugarh blocks. ❖ Awareness and skill development trainings are required.

II. 21 Implementation Strategy of Action Plan

Thus, on the basis of above action plan, around 1000 units of different rural activities can be promoted in Chandauli district. The total employment generation would be of around 7500 persons. The financial requirement would be of Rs. 13.76 crores. These estimates are for the year 2006-07. An increase of 10-15 percent per annum may be made for the coming years as suggested in the Industrial Policy of Government of Uttar Pradesh, 2003. Since the existing level of infrastructure in Chandauli district is more or less at par with the state average, except the rural roads, rural markets and cold storages, rural industries can easily be promoted and substantial employment can be

generated, if KVIB and DIC put up serious efforts. The following points should be taken into consideration in the strategy of implementation of Action Plan:

- A holistic approach of development will have to be taken up. The development of agriculture, animal husbandry and non-agricultural activities will have to be taken up simultaneously.
- The banks should come forward to extend hassle free credit to rural industries in the district.
- The intakes in ITI's should be increased and the type of trades should be increased, keeping in view the local conditions.
- Since the courses in the ITI's are long duration, it may not be possible for the artisans to take admission in these courses.
- Therefore, for the rural artisans, short duration courses should be framed to suit the need of artisans.
- In order to provide support to rural artisans, Common Facility Centres (CFC's) should be developed by involving NGOs, individual artisans and private sector. The one time grants to set up such CFC, s should be provided by the KVIB.
- The creation of marketing network would provide further boost to the rural industries in Chandauli district. The development of marketing marts and tie-up with the private sector to market the products of rural industries should be explored. The marketing tie up with NGO's and private firms/intermediaries needs to be explored in terms of marketing of manufactured items should be established.
- There is also need of proper integration and coordination among all the concerned departments.
- The convergence needs to be established with the Department of Rural Development and other World Bank Sponsored Programmes like UPDASP and PACT to develop those sectors, which do not fall under the purview of KVIB.
- The KVIB should also look into the possibility of popularizing the Khadi spinning on Ambar Charkha, which has great potential to provide good part time income to rural people. Such type of spinning has been popular in certain areas of the Chandauli district.
- The formation of SHG's and then to take up the KVIB activities should be explored in cooperation with NGO's.
- The KVIB needs to take up the activities identified here with proper planning of motivation, training, developing linkages with the banks, private sector and developing CFC's. With the seriousness of the KVIB officials, the proposed action plan to develop the rural industries for mass employment generation can successfully be implemented in Chandauli district.

II.21 Implementing Agencies

The following agencies should take up the development of identified activities in Ballia district:

Activities	Implementing Agency
Khadi & Village Industries	
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	KVIB
Carpet	KVIB
Tent House	KVIB
Readymade Garment	KVIB
Wood Industry	KVIB
Fertilizer Shop	KVIB
Soap Making	KVIB
Sewing	KVIB
Biscuit Factory	KVIB
Food Packing	KVIB
Rice Mill	KVIB
Agarbatti	KVIB
Power loom	KVIB
Cosmetic	KVIB
Bee Keeping	KVIB
Auto Repairing	DIC
Bangle	KVIB
Sweet	KVIB
Work Shop	KVIB, DIC
Pearl Garland	KVIB
Electric Fan	KVIB, DIC
Rickshaw	Banks
Services	Banks
Match Box Making	KVIB
Candle	KVIB
Total	
Other Economic Activities	
Dairy	Department of Animal Husbandry
General Store	Banks
Hardware	Banks
Poultry	Department of Animal Husbandry
Fisheries	Department of Animal Fisheries
Medical Store	Banks
Grain Business	Banks
Printing Business	DIC
Book Stall	Banks
Goatary	Department of Animal Husbandry
Taxi	Banks
Piggery	Department of Animal Husbandry
Total	
Grand Total	

**Annexure I: Preferences of Unemployed Youths for Different Rural Industries in
Chandauli District**

Industry	Barhani	Chakia	Total
Khadi & Village Industries			
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	5	3	8
Carpet	11	1	12
Tent House	1	0	1
Readymade Garment	6	4	10
Wood Industry	4	0	4
Fertilizer Shop	1	1	2
Soap Making	5	3	8
Swing	2	0	2
Biscuit Factory	1	0	1
Food Packing	2	0	2
Rice Mill	5	3	8
Agarbatti	1	1	2
Power loom	1	0	1
Cosmetic	1	0	1
Bee Keeping	0	1	1
Auto Repairing	0	3	3
Bangle	0	2	2
Sweet	0	1	1
Work Shop	0	1	1
Pearl Garland	0	3	3
Electric Fan	0	1	1
Rickshaw	0	1	1
Services	0	2	2
Match Box Making	0	1	1
Candle	0	1	1
Total	46	33	79
Other Economic Activities			
Dairy	40	43	83
General Store	22	10	32
Hardware	2	0	2
Poultry	8	9	17
Fisheries	7	1	8
Medical Store	1	0	1
Grain Business	3	0	3
Printing Business	1	0	1
Book Stall	1	0	1
Goatary	0	20	20
Taxi	0	3	3
Piggery	0	4	4
Total	85	90	175
Grand Total	131	124	254

Source: Primary Data Based.

Annexure II: Number of Units to be setup and Employment to be generated in Chandauli District

Industry	No. Of Units to be setup	Unit Cost (In Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Financial Outlay as per PLP (Rs. In Lakh)	Total Employment to be Generated
Khadi & Village Industries					
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	15	4.50	18	22.50	90
Carpet	22	4.55	12	33.51	88
Tent House	0	0.00	30	0.00	0
Readymade Garment	21	3.60	15	25.20	105
Wood Industry	20	0.50	12	10.00	80
Fertilizer Shop	5	4.20	6	7.00	10
Soap Making	10	1.26	9	4.20	30
Swing	4	0.30	24	1.20	32
Biscuit Factory	1	1.75	18	1.75	6
Food Packing	7	3.60	12	8.40	28
Rice Mill	10	13.30	63	44.30	210
Agarbatti	6	2.70	15	5.40	30
Power loom	5	4.30	9	21.50	15
Cosmetic	1	0.30	6	0.30	2
Bee Keeping	3	1.20	12	1.80	12
Auto Repairing	6	2.30	9	6.90	18
Bangle	7	5.67	15	19.83	35
Sweet	4	1.20	12	2.40	16
Work Shop	5	7.00	12	17.50	20
Pearl Garland	33	0.50	6	8.25	66
Electric Fan	5	2.60	9	6.50	15
Rickshaw	9	0.20	9	0.90	27
Services	8	1.20	12	4.80	32
Match Box Making	5	0.80	9	2.00	15
Candle	3	3.00	6	4.50	6
Total	215	70.53	360	260.64	988
Other Economic Activities					
Dairy	565	2.74	24	516.7029	4520
General Store	53	2.40	9	42.4	159
Hardware	5	0.80	30	4	50
Poultry	118	2.12	30	83.45875	1180
Fisheries	26	5.20	18	44.77	156
Medical Store	2	1.90	12	3.8	8
Grain Business	3	2.00	9	6	9
Printing Business	1	1.60	15	1.6	5
Book Stall	2	0.90	6	1.8	4
Goatary	48	13.87	18	345.54	288
Taxi	5	6.00	6	13.5	10
Piggery	22	4.97	24	50.49	176
Total	850	44.50	201	1114.062	6565
Grand Total	1065	115.03	567	1375.702	7553

Source: Primary Data Based.

Annexure III: Block-wise Number of Potential Rural Industries of Chandauli District

Industry	Chakia	Barhani	Naugarh	Total
Khadi & Village Industries				
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	4	6	5	15
Carpet	3	15	4	22
Tent House	0	0		0
Readymade Garment	6	8	7	21
Wood Industry	0	20		20
Fertilizer Shop	2	2	1	5
Soap Making	3	5	2	10
Swing	0	4		4
Biscuit Factory	0	1		1
Food Packing	3	2	2	7
Rice Mill	3	5	2	10
Agarbatti	2	2	2	6
Power loom	0	5		5
Cosmetic	0	1		1
Bee Keeping	2	0	1	3
Auto Repairing	3	0	3	6
Bangle	3	0	4	7
Sweet	2	0	2	4
Work Shop	3	0	2	5
Pearl Garland	20	0	13	33
Electric Fan	2	0	3	5
Rickshaw	4	0	5	9
Services	4	0	4	8
Match Box Making	2	0	3	5
Candle	2	0	1	3
Total	73	76	66	215
Other Economic Activities				
Dairy	230	175	160	565
General Store	15	22	16	53
Hardware		5		5
Poultry	43	40	35	118
Fisheries	11	6	9	26
Medical Store	0	2	0	2
Grain Business	0	3	0	3
Printing Business	0	1	0	1
Book Stall	0	2	0	2
Goatary	23	0	25	48
Taxi	3	0	2	5
Piggery	12	0	10	22
Total	92	54	81	850
Grand Total	165	130	147	1065

Source: Primary Data Based.

Annexure IV: Block-wise Total Employment to be generated in Potential Rural Industries of Chandauli District

Industry	Chakia	Barhani	Naugarh	Total
Khadi & Village Industries				
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	24	36	30	90
Carpet	12	60	16	88
Tent House	0	0	0	0
Readymade Garment	30	40	35	105
Wood Industry	0	80	0	80
Fertilizer Shop	4	4	2	10
Soap Making	9	15	6	30
Swing	0	32	0	32
Biscuit Factory	0	6	0	6
Food Packing	12	8	8	28
Rice Mill	63	105	42	210
Agarbatti	10	10	10	30
Power loom	0	15	0	15
Cosmetic	0	2	0	2
Bee Keeping	8	0	4	12
Auto Repairing	9	0	9	18
Bangle	15	0	20	35
Sweet	8	0	8	16
Work Shop	12	0	8	20
Pearl Garland	40	0	26	66
Electric Fan	6	0	9	15
Rickshaw	12	0	15	27
Services	16	0	16	32
Match Box Making	6	0	9	15
Candle	4	0	2	6
Total	300	413	275	988
Other Economic Activities				
Dairy	1840	1400	1280	4520
General Store	45	66	48	159
Hardware	0	50	0	50
Poultry	430	400	350	1180
Fisheries	66	36	54	156
Medical Store	0	8	0	8
Grain Business	0	9	0	9
Printing Business	0	5	0	5
Book Stall	0	4	0	4
Goatary	138	0	150	288
Taxi	6	0	4	10
Piggery	96	0	80	176
Total	2621	1978	1966	6565
Grand Total	2921	2391	2241	7553

**Annexure V: Block-wise Financial Requirement of Potential Rural Industries in
Chandauli District (Rs. Lakh)**

Industry	Chakia	Barhani	Naugarh	Total
Khadi & Village Industries				
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	6.00	9.00	7.50	22.50
Carpet	4.50	22.90	6.11	33.51
Tent House	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Readymade Garment	7.20	9.60	8.40	25.20
Wood Industry	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
Fertilizer Shop	2.80	2.80	1.40	7.00
Soap Making	1.26	2.10	0.84	4.20
Swing	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.20
Biscuit Factory	0.00	1.75	0.00	1.75
Food Packing	3.60	2.40	2.40	8.40
Rice Mill	13.50	22.00	8.80	44.30
Agarbatti	1.80	1.80	1.80	5.40
Power loom	0.00	21.50	0.00	21.50
Cosmetic	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
Bee Keeping	1.20	0.00	0.60	1.80
Auto Repairing	3.45	0.00	3.45	6.90
Bangle	8.50	0.00	11.33	19.83
Sweet	1.20	0.00	1.20	2.40
Work Shop	10.50	0.00	7.00	17.50
Pearl Garland	5.00	0.00	3.25	8.25
Electric Fan	2.60	0.00	3.90	6.50
Rickshaw	0.40	0.00	0.50	0.90
Services	2.40	0.00	2.40	4.80
Match Box Making	0.80	0.00	1.20	2.00
Candle	3.00	0.00	1.50	4.50
Total	79.71	107.35	73.58	260.64
Other Economic Activities				
Dairy	210.80	159.80	146.10	516.70
General Store	12.00	17.60	12.80	42.40
Hardware	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
Poultry	32.29	27.29	23.88	83.46
Fisheries	18.02	10.70	16.05	44.77
Medical Store	0.00	3.80	0.00	3.80
Grain Business	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
Printing Business	0.00	1.60	0.00	1.60
Book Stall	0.00	1.80	0.00	1.80
Goatary	13.29	0.00	332.25	345.54
Taxi	4.50	0.00	9.00	13.50
Piggery	4.59	0.00	45.90	50.49
Total	295.49	232.59	585.98	1114.06
Grand Total	375.2	339.94	659.56	1374.7